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Neutrality Patrol Looks Out for Subs Off Coast; Duce Sets Italy's Role

The World's Day—At a Glance
Sept. 23, 1939

Six Coast Guard Cutters Assigned to East

Six of the Coast Guard's newest and largest cutters, similar in dimensions to destroyers, and equipped with flying boats to aid in observation, have been assigned to the East Coast "Neutrality Patrol," Coast Guard officials stated today in commenting on President Roosevelt's assertion yesterday that foreign submarines had been seen off Boston. [Details: Page 9.]

Mussolini Breaks Silence: Italy Not Fighting

ROME (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini declared today that Italy, desiring to localize the European war, was maintaining its policy of non-belligerency.

Il Duce, in a speech to Fascist leaders of Bologna at the Palazzo Venezia, broke the silence he personally has maintained since last spring to give a partial answer to much speculation on Italy's position.

Japan's New Foreign Minister Is U. S. Expert

TOKYO (AP)—Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, who is considered one of Japan's foremost experts on American affairs, today accepted the post of Foreign Minister in the Cabinet of Gen. Nobuyuki Abe. Diplomatic observers said the appointment was offered Admiral Nomura in an effort to maintain the closest possible relations with the United States during the European War. His investiture was set for Sept. 25.

Daylight Time Ends at 2 A. M. Sunday Morning

Daylight Saving Time will end at 2 o'clock tomorrow morning, when the clocks will be turned back one hour.

The change back to standard time will be accompanied by adjustments in some of the timetables of railroads and airlines.

Hurricane Labor Exempted From Security Tax

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury promulgated yesterday regulations putting into effect an exemption granted by the last Congress which eliminates Social Security taxes in connection with the employment of labor for salvaging timber and clearing debris resulting from the New England hurricane.

France to Rule Lebanon Directly During War

DAMASCUS, Syria (AP)—The French High Commissioner yesterday suspended the Constitution of the Lebanese Republic and dissolved its Parliament "for the duration of the war." The same regulations were applied to Lebanon which previously were enforced in Syria. France rules both under a League of Nations mandate.

Swiss Support Decrees That Curtail Rights

BERNE, Switzerland (AP)—With war across their northern frontier, Swiss citizens gave support today to emergency Government decrees giving the Army powers that curtail the people's cherished liberties. Unprecedented authority for the Army includes the right to search properties, open telegrams, seize documents, or ban meetings in an effort to stamp out espionage.

Californians Flock to Resorts to Escape Heat

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Cities throughout coastal California spilled their populations into mountain and beach resorts today as thousands sought relief over the week end from the State's longest, hottest heat wave.

Mountain temperatures, 100 miles inland, have remained normal—from 50 degrees into the 70's—and ocean breezes somewhat cooled the immediate shoreline.

Britain Balks at Argentine Price for Meat

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Month-long negotiations for one of the largest meat purchases in the history of Argentina's packing industry—200,000 tons of chilled beef for Great Britain and France—apparently were stalemated today over a price disagreement.

Authoritative sources said a telegram had been received announcing that no more British ships would be sent here to load beef. In some quarters, however, the message was interpreted as a gesture in the price issue. Price of Argentine meat is said to have increased about 50 per cent over prewar levels.

Ground Broken for Roosevelt's Library

HYDE PARK, N. Y. (AP)—Ground was broken on the Roosevelt family estate here today for the $350,000 building which is to be a permanent shelter for the State Papers of President Roosevelt. Returning for a belated birthday celebration of his mother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, having been detained in Washington on the date by the special session of Congress, the President participated in the ceremonies.

Japan Recognizes Christianity But State Domination Is Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Christianity has gained official status in Japan but under restrictions which make it not impossible that the churches may be made to subserve the interests of the Japanese Government.

The new Religions Law, passed by the last session of the Diet is to be enforced by a new group to be known as the Religious Inquiry Commission which will replace the present Religious Systems Inquiry Commisson, according to the Japanese vernacular press.

It is especially of interest to note that according to advance reports it will be a function of the new commission to be particularly on the lookout for and the elimination of "various odd faiths which may increase with the progress of the China incident."

What Does Action Mean?

While Christianity has a new definite legal status under the recent legislation, many Christians look upon current developments with distinct uneasiness and wonder just how they are to be expected to collaborate in the trend, announced by Education Minister Sadao Araki during the recent Diet hearings, making religion increasingly a servant of the Japanese State.

General Araki said that although religions have hitherto had little place in regulating international relations, "in view of the prevailing situation we shall make use of them in future." Full supervision over the internal affairs of Japanese religious organizations in the Japanese-occupied areas has been promised for the future, and of late, new plans for the co-ordination of all religions have emerged.

An American missionary in China has told of the appearance of a Japanese at Nanking who calmly announced, "I am in charge of all religions"—a sweeping claim not thus far given full effectiveness, but perhaps indicative of what may be expected in the way of enforced collaboration in the near future.

Purpose and Practice

For the last 40 years, Japanese cabinets have tried to push through some sort of bill for control of religious organizations. Finally the House of Peers passed such a measure last February

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Saltonstall Attacks Cost Of Government

In address in Chicago he urges need of cutting expenses and of lowering unemployment.

Ways to reduce unemployment and the high cost of government must be found in the United States, regardless of war emergencies, if the country is to continue to have a real government of, by, and for the people, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall declared in an address prepared for a luncheon of the Chicago Bar Association today. These are the two outstanding problems facing America, he said.

Mainly responsible for the future prosperity and contentment of the United States are the individual States themselves, Governor Saltonstall asserted. "No matter how generous a federal government may be," he said, "a poorly managed State or community spells a heavy burden for its residents. On the other hand, if the federal government fails the people in any particular, the State always has to fill the gap.

"The State and its units are really the voice of the people of America. The future of our country, its vigor, its development, rest largely on the shoulders of the officials charged with the duty of administering State and local governments. Therefore let us not argue too much about States' rights. Let us think rather in terms of States' duties."

Describing efforts being made in Massachusetts to readapt old industries and encourage new ones, so as to provide jobs in private industries, the Governor declared emphatically that no attempt is made to steal manufacturing plants from other States.

"What we aim to do—and we have made a good start—" he explained, "is to make our Commonwealth such a favorable place in respect to taxes, transportation and freedom from labor troubles that industry just naturally will find it worthwhile to come here. In this way, good government—which means inexpensive government—is at the root of a State's industrial success and hence has a very direct bearing on the provision of jobs, upon which depends the welfare of all our citizens."

Air Corps Rushes Expansion Plans To Beat Schedule

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Wheels of American aircraft plants have been so speeded up, especially since the start of the European war, that the $300,000,000 expansion of the Army Air Corps may be attained six months or more ahead of schedule.

The estimate of the time saving came today from authoritative sources after an unofficial survey disclosed that about half the factories engaged in turning out more than 3,000 warplanes have put on double shifts of workers recently.

Other manufacturers have indicated an intention to follow suit, with the result that virtually all plants working on military plane contracts are expected to be operating at twice normal speed by the end of the year.

The faster production pace was set voluntarily by some of the larger manufacturers, with at least passive encouragement from the War Department.

The Army has accelerated the recruiting of 25,139 additional mechanics and other specialists sought by next June 30. And the training of pilots has kept pace with schedule, so that no delay has been indicated in providing the men for the force of at least 5,500 planes which Congress authorized.

The original goal for completion of the more than 3,000 new planes was June 30, 1941, but fast moving production lines promise to advance this to late next year, it was said.

Army Contracts Let

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Many contracts for ammunition, airplane parts and other munitions and supplies costing $5,410,344 have been announced by the War Department.

Largest purchases were by the Ordnance Department, which ordered munitions and supplies costing $2,126,962. Included was $909,400 contract for explosives let to the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

Air corps awards totaled $1,779,767, the largest being an $836,007 order for supercharger assemblies to the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Other large contracts included: Pioneer Instrument Company, Bendix, N. J., drift meter assemblies, $573,990; General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., sighting systems for artillery, $335,348; Bowe Construction Company, N. Y., construction of garage and shop building and sheds, Fort Totten, N. Y., $214,787; Reeves Brothers, Inc., N. Y., herringbone twill cotton cloth, $159,831; Scovill Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn., metal parts for boosters, $12,878.

Women and the War

Wide World, © International

When the Men Go to War the Home Defense in All Lands Is Not Idle

(1) Millions of good-byes have been said all over Europe. Here is a French reservist leaving England for the Western Front; (2) London women making sandbags; (3) The Duchess of Kent assists in making emergency war supplies; (4) Ration cards for Germany's home population; (5) Miss Elspeth Ironside (left), daughter of General Sir Edmund Ironside, Chief of the Imperial General Staff of the British Army, with a colleague in the Auxiliary Territorial Service; (6) Warsaw boys and girls on their way to dig trenches, trenches in which the city bravely defends itself.

Women Are Mobilized as Never Before

What role are women playing in the war of 1939?

With all of its grim toll, there is no section of the population which does not feel the impact of conflict. But perhaps more directly than ever before, women are bearing burdens that in former years were reserved for men alone.

This war, as a Canadian volunteer worker phrased it, "is not one where women are sitting at home and knitting socks."

In the belligerent countries, "secondary" services of great importance are being organized among women on an unprecedented scale.

In Britain, in France, in Germany, and in Poland the activities of women in the war have ranged from civilian relief measures to actual defense work even including air force auxiliary service.

Some idea of the scope of this work, and the role of women in war, is given in the following dispatches from the major involved nations:

In Britain:

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 23—For every man in Britain's fighting forces today there are said to be not less than eight civilians mobilized for civil defense and a large proportion of these are women. One civilian organization alone—the Women's Volunteer Service—has a strength of 2,000,000, while thousands of women, attached to Army, Navy, Air Force, and fire service are actively assisting the fighting forces adding more colorful uniforms to the kaleidoscopic effect of wartime streets.

And when women in uniforms, those in ordinary

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

British Speed Up War on U-Boats; Which Way Peace?

Study of treaties indicates they must be just—In midst of war peace is analyzed.

Britain finds submarines vulnerable—To intensify blockade—War council meets

The "next war" is on.

The "next peace" is still to come.

Basic issues—reasons for war and objectives of peace—are the deep concern of belligerent and neutral alike.

To draw attention to fundamental considerations, The Christian Science Monitor is presenting a series of widely divergent discussions to help clarify the war objectives and to aid in the understanding for the ultimate attainment of peace.

The following discussion of treaties, by a group of outstanding international lawyers, is the first in this series which will be presented from time to time.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—The widespread disregard for treaty pledges which has characterized the international scene during the past decade underlines the prime necessity for determining in advance the kind of treaty that will follow the present European conflict, in the opinion of leading international lawyers here today.

The problem of an equitable peace treaty that will insure not only drastic limitation of armaments, but also a means of settling international disputes and national claims justly and firmly, is one that concerns this generation as well as future ones, it was declared.

Opinion was divided as to just what sort of a settlement should be imposed upon Germany if the Allied forces won a decisive victory. The consensus of one group was that the victorious Powers should place Germany back in her old status of a group of small, individually-ruled states, while another group held that the Powers had learned their lesson at Versailles and that a treaty recognizing Germany as an equal in the European concert might accomplish what the Peace of Paris had not.

Comment revealed that the rancor and bitterness which characterized the World War from its outbreak to the Armistice was notably absent here, thereby auguring for a dispassionate settlement of the problem of establishing an enduring peace. Opinion was practically unanimous that Great Britain and France would win the war, although certain eventualities might serve to prolong the conflict

Many Treaties Honored

While commentators here agreed that a wave of treaty breaking had followed the earlier enthusiasm attendent upon the Versailles pact, some quarters were quick to recall that many treaties had been faithfully observed, thus giving evidence of a widespread wish for greater stability in international dealings.

John Bassett Moore, leading American authority on international law and formerly a Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice, said he was unable at this time to enter into a discussion of the "numerous and complicated questions" arising from the treaty situation.

"So far as concerns the moral law, I have no reason to suppose that it will receive more consideration at the end of the present international conflict than it has heretofore received on similar occasions," he declared.

"The Versailles Treaty has been severely criticized, but the fact should not be overlooked that it was signed by the delegation of the United States, and that we should have been pledged to help enforce it if the Senate ratified it. And yet, the action of the Senate

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP)—The British Government assured the home front today in a communiqué that "enemy submarines alone can never maintain an adequate blockade," but warned that "we may have to endure great losses at sea before the present war is ended."

Despite reports of fresh losses inflicted by German undersea raiders, the Ministry of Information declared "energetic measures" taken by the Royal Navy and Air Force had proved the submarine to be "very vulnerable."

Another communique, issued last night from No. 10 Downing Street following a meeting of the Supreme War Council of Great Britain and France, announced "complete agreement" on the course to be followed in the European war.

The communiqué, which did not specify where in England the meeting was held, said the Council had "considered the question of munitions and supplies, and agreement was reached on procedure for coordinating and perfecting the arrangements to be made by the two governments."

To Tighten Blockade

Representing France at the meeting were Premier Daladier, Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin, Minister of Munitions Raoul Dautry and Admiral Jean Darlan.

Britain was represented by Prime Minister Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax; Lord Chatfield, Minister for Coordination of Defense, and Maj.-Gen. Hastings L. Ismay, Secretary of the Imperial Defense Committee.

Meanwhile, the Admiralty sought to tighten the naval blockade to keep vital supplies from reaching Germany and issued new detailed instructions to British ships passing through the Dover Straits.

Shipping previously had been warned of mines being laid on the northeast coast of Ireland.

British sources expected that once the Royal Navy mastered the submarine peril, Germany might resort to other weapons to harass enemy shipping.

It was pointed out Germany has pocket battleships especially designed to raid merchant shipping. The British indicated belief their battle cruisers would be able to run down these raiders.

Other announcements by the ministry included:

The Duke of Windsor has arrived in France where he was scheduled to take a military post as Major General. There was no indication what his assignment would be.

Canada is expanding its air service training, its anti-submarine defenses and gearing up its heavy industry to facilitate supplies of essential materials.

Britain expressed "profound shock" in a condolence message to Rumania on the assassination of Premier Calinescu.

A Ministery of Labor communique reporting 76,000 more men had found work while 175,000 women lost jobs between Aug. 15 and Sept. 11 because of wartime dislocations, predicted adjustments would come with development of Britain's war program.

Reinforcing this view was a broadcast by Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Privy Seal, asserting that in Great Britain's war effort "there will be no room for idle hands" and adding "I am certain that at no distant date there is scarcely an able-bodied man or woman whose services the community will not need. Be patient therefore if you have sought war work and have not yet found it. The war work will soon be seeking you."

Twenty-Third Day of the War

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The war at sea headlined the day's news as the United States strengthened its "neutrality patrol" off the New England coast following the sighting of submarines.

In England, the Government, with 29 British ships sunk, admitted the possibility of further losses but said no blockade of Britain could be effective, particularly as submarines were "very vulnerable" to newly developed defense methods.

Latin-American republics met with American representatives in Panama in a conference seeking to map co-operative neutrality plans.

The Supreme War Council met in an undisclosed British city to co-ordinate arrangements for supply of munitions.

On the fronts no major activity was reported. Germany continued the siege of Warsaw with as little success as previously.

On the Western Front French forces reported repulsion of three German attacks near Saarbrücken.

Germany also reported that Col. Gen. Werner von Fritsch, former commander-in-chief of the German Army, had been killed in the fighting around Warsaw while serving in a minor capacity.

Conflicts in the News: Germany reported the capture of Lwow while Polish sources maintained the city still was being defended.

Reports, published in some newspapers, that the Albert Canal dikes had been opened to flood Belgium as a defense measure, were retracted by the Associated Press. Belgian authorities say such a move would be unjustified under present circumstances.

Other war news: Pages 4 and 5.

The Week in Focus: America Debates Neutrality; Poles Suffer Fifth Partition

Roosevelt Asks Congressmen For Repeal of Arms Embargo

By William H. Stringer and Neal A. Stanford
Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

To repeal or not repeal the arms embargo, that is the question which is being debated over the length and breadth of the United States today. For the United States Congress is in session to consider revision of the Neutrality Act of 1935.

President Roosevelt's dramatic message to Congress clearly stated the issues. Americans want peace. Down to almost the last man, woman, or child they want to stay out of the war. They all belong then to the "peace bloc."

Will lifting the embargo bring greater peace insurance than keeping it? The President thinks so. Henry L. Stimson thinks so. So does the American press by a 4 to 1 majority. The country's Conference of Mayors supported repeal and the substitution of cash and carry 34 to 11. A Fortune poll this week indicated that only one-third of the country saw eye to eye with the Borah isolationists. A Gallup poll also showed the people willing to sell arms as well as other war materials to Britain and France. A check up on the Senate indicated that 48 Senators favored repeal, with 24 opposed and 24 doubtful.

The deluge of telegrams and letters has already started to pour in on Capitol Hill. Many are obviously the work of pressure groups, chain letters demanding retention of the embargo. Those that come from most writers though just beg "keep us out of war."

Administration leaders are working on a cash and carry plan as their substitute to the arms embargo. They also are making moves to limit the activities of this present session to war issues. Already Senate Democratic leaders have approved this self-imposed limitation even when differing as to neutrality.

The isolationist group is also busy. They are reported preparing an educational campaign, a "vigilante" drive covering the nation, to retain the embargo. Such names as Herbert Hoover, Charles Lindbergh, Henry Ford and Charles A. Beard have been mentioned as "educators."

The battle over neutrality is on.

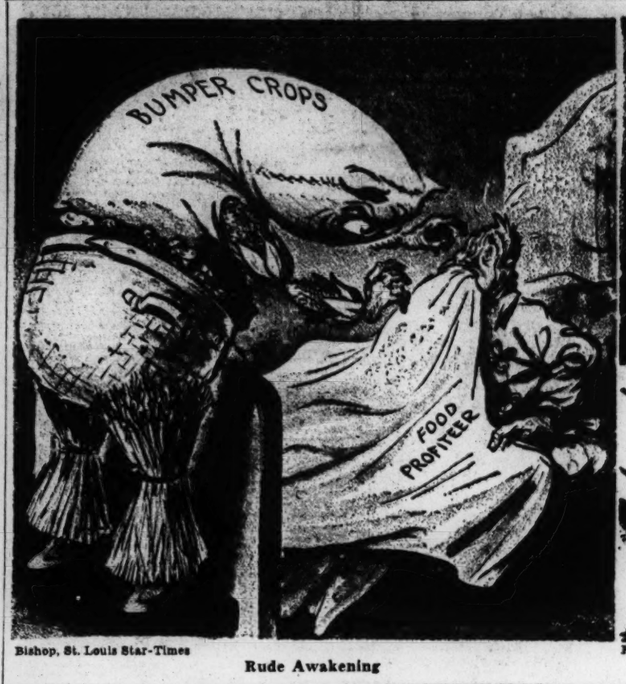
The War: Eastern Europe

Poland's historical tragedy is to be wedged in between two hostile neighbors far more powerful than itself. When Russian soldiers followed German troops into Poland, the result presumably of a secret partition agreement, Polish collapse was near. This week saw Poland's Government flee into Rumania, while Soviet and German armies conducted "mopping up" operations behind. Polish troops, however, made gallant last-ditch stands at Warsaw and Lwow.

With war nearly ended on the Eastern front, politics stole the scene. The great puzzle again was: What is Mr. Stalin's purpose? Does this son of a Caucasian shoemaker intend to cooperate with the former Austrian house-painter, Herr Hitler, to topple Rumania, conquer the Balkans, and then march toward world domination? Or is Moscow, whose advancing armies already have shielded Rumania's Polish frontier from Germany, working subtly to block German penetration of the Balkans and protect Russia's vital Black Sea sphere of influence?

A possible indicator, observers declared, might be Turkey, whose Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, has gone to a Moscow parley. Reports have it that a Russo-Turkish nonaggression pact may result, making Russia virtually a guarantor of the Balkans, including Bulgaria and Rumania. This eventuality would turn Germany's drive westward, and its only hope of victory would lie apparently in smashing the British and French empires.

Meanwhile, the German and Russian High Commands had "partitioned" Poland without apparent friction. The new military demarcation line cuts through a part of Warsaw, leaving most of it in German hands. The line runs nearly vertically across Poland, following the Pissa, Narew, Vistula and San Rivers. Russia gets three-fifths of Poland, Germany the industrialized West.



Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Rude Awakening

Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Keep an Eye on This Map

The War: On West Front

"All quiet along the western front" described the Allied campaign along Germany's West-wall, until today. A few artillery duels, an air battle—little else. Now cannonading has begun again. Heavy reinforcements have been massed behind both the Siegfried and Maginot Lines. The German concentrations near Aachen suggest the possibility of a German thrust at Belgium—a possibility which persists despite the assurances of German Propaganda Minister Goebbels last week that Belgium would not be violated.

For the second time since hostilities began, the Allied Supreme War Council met, in London. Was new strategy planned? Few military experts believe that the 15-mile deep Siegfried defense positions can be pierced without terrific casualties. Britain and France may prefer to wage war defensively, hold the German massed attacks, and rely on blockade and war attrition to defeat the present German Government.

'Steps to War'

Reichsführer Hitler put his case again to the world this week, in his speech at Danzig, and Britain published its version of the "steps to war" in a 195-page "Blue Book," to which future historians probably will repair.

Herr Hitler said little that was new at Danzig. He proffered peace, veiled with threats, to Britain and France. He assured them that Germany's ambitions now are very small, and do not include the Ukraine. Speaking kindly of France, he strove again to drive a wedge between the Allies. In reply, the British Ministry of Information and Premier Daladier cited previous broken Hitler assurances, and Prime Minister Chamberlain declared that the Allies were still determined to end Hitlerism over Europe.

The British "Blue Book" draws on Herr Hitler's speeches, British Ambassador to Berlin Henderson's personal observations, and the time table of events to establish its points. Early Hitler quotations stressing friendship for the Poles are contrasted with later remarks scoring the Poles for persecuting the German minority in Poland. Sir Nevile Henderson's reports reveal Herr Hitler as "excitable and uncompromising" one day and "quite calm" on another. Various tense meetings are recalled, including the sequence which resulted in a German invasion of Poland some eight hours, the British say, before the Polish Government ever received Germany's final settlement proposals.

U. S. Business Improves

It is axiomatic that war is essentially inflationary. The wild scramble for commodities, the hoarding by housewives, the upsurge in stocks, particularly in "war babies," which followed the outbreak of war ran true to anticipated form.

War also stimulates business activity, though a war boom is hardly a sound foundation for prosperity. There were stories this week of workers being called back to work by the tens of thousands. Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, estimated that about 300,000 had been employed in the last month. Seaployed in the last month.

But if business indices were rising, so was public indignation at the prospect of profiteering from disaster. The Government quickly deflated the incipient sugar boom by removing production restrictions. Housewives and others were made to realize the presence in America of surpluses in almost every food commodity. Furthermore the Agricultural Advisory Council quickly stepped forward to assure the country of fair prices for foods.

By week end there were substantial declines in wholesale food prices. To put teeth into the anti-profiteering policy the Justice Department even threatened prosecution of profiteers in foodstuffs.

There were plenty of proofs though that business itself was improving, boosted by war orders. American railroads started preparing for the anticipated business revival by ordering millions of dollars worth of new equipment, some estimates put it as high as $100,000,000. Steel operations increased 12 points over last week to 74 per cent of mill capacity. Last year at this time it was 46 per cent. New England firms found themselves running 23 per cent ahead of last year, with the war able to take little of the credit.

Americana

Dies Hearing. Drama, intrigue, millions, all combined to make this week's disclosures at the Dies Committee hearings better than any dime novel or Hollywood fantasy.

Soviet Russia, so the testimony of witness Sam Carp, who turned out to be the brother-in-law of Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, Soviet Premier and Commissar of Foreign Affairs, went, had wanted to build in American yards a super-battleship (or was it two?). Anyway Mr. Carp claimed that he had $100,000,000 of "Red" credit for the purchases.

Money flowed freely as plans were drawn up and contact men employed. American officials made no objections as long as military secrets were not disclosed. On paper the battleship was already to be launched. But the Russians at length rejected the plans and the deal fell through.

Nasi Shadows. Washington has long known that a number of German Air Force reserve pilots—about 20 in number—have been working for Colombia's air transport company. The line itself has been reported as owned or controlled by German interests.

That was all very well until war broke out in Europe. Then Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, got busy. The presence of German fliers in such strategically important positions in the Americas is considered in Washington potentially dangerous.

Why? Because Colombia adjoins Panama. And a handful of German pilots could conceivably do grave damage to the Panama Canal before they were shot down. That may be fantastic arguing, but we live in a fantastic world today. And so Mr. Hull has called the presence of that danger to Colombia's attention.

Seaman's Strike. Traveling in European waters is considered risky business these days. That risk was responsible for the tie-up this week of eight United States ships in New York harbor. The crew demanded wage increases, bonuses, and higher insurance coverage.

As the strikers and ship operators held their ground it began to look as if the Americans stranded in Europe would have to wait indefinitely for American bottoms to take them home. But an agreement, a compromise, was finally reached and the ships prepared to sail.

Meanwhile several ships jammed with far-fleeing passengers docked at New York, among them the Cunarder, Mauretania, dressed in war paint and armed for protection.

Depression Cost. The last war cost billions of dollars. The present depression, or rather that from which the United States is now emerging, also cost billions. Two hundred billion dollars in rough figures is the price put on it by the National Resources Committee as reported to the President.

There is waste in machines that are allowed to rust. But men can rust also it seems, with waste there too. The report does not solve the problem, it only raises the issue—an issue that challenges democracy.

Rumanian Rumblings

In 1933, Rumania's illegal Iron Guard killed Premier Ion Duca. This week members of the same pro-Nazi organization killed Premier Armand Calinescu, who for months had been curbing them with an iron hand.

Premier Calinescu was a strong advocate of Balkan unity and a friend of Turkey's Premier. He kept Rumania on the road of strict neutrality, but of late pressures had increased rapidly. A German economic mission was in Bucharest, demanding better trade terms. When Russian troops arrived at Rumania's frontiers, ostensibly policing Poland, tension reached its peak. At this moment, the Iron Guardists hoped to stage a coup, and perhaps stampede Rumanian—and Balkan—neutrality by killing Rumania's strong-man. They failed in that. King Carol appointed a stern general to Calinescu's post. But violence begot violence as hundreds of Iron Guardists were slain in a Government purge.

The surge of war feeling reached also into semi-isolated Bohemia and Moravia. According to British reports, an abortive Czech revolt saw laborers and housewives battling German troops. Hundreds of arrests and many casualties marked the German counter-measures taken to maintain Nazi discipline in these conquered provinces.

Americas Seek Permanent Neutral Machinery

PANAMA, Panama, Sept. 23 (AP)—Representatives of American Republics here for the opening today of the Panama Neutrality Congress to study effects of the European war said the discussions might lead to a permanent neutrality committee for the Americas.

Such a committee, it was pointed out, might be composed of members of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.

Delegates from all 21 countries represented at the opening of the Congress seemed of the opinion definite steps should be taken.

Informed sources indicated these steps might include:

1. Policing the American coasts with navies of larger countries.
2. Closely-knit system of economic exchange and monetary measures.
3. Limitation of privileges extended to ships of belligerent nations in neutral American waters.

Foreign Minister Zuniga Montufar of Costa Rica said the principles outlined at the Pan American Conference in Buenos Aires would prove applicable to the joint neutrality program.

The delegates commented on the importance of safeguarding the Panama Canal.

Leopoldo Arosemena, Panama's Secretary of the Interior, said Panama police would co-operate closely with any Canal defense plans.

Gen. David Stone, commanding officer of the Canal Zone, said enemy air bases within close striking distance of the Canal would constitute a grave menace.

He said the Canal defense would require as many good, new planes as possible, and added that additional cavalry troops would be of defense value because of their mobility over such terrain as the Canal Zone.

"The canal was constructed as a peaceful highway for world commerce," he declared, "and we intend to make it strong enough to continue to serve that peaceful purpose."

The main plan of defense he described as defeating attacking planes before they could reach the canal.

Foreign Minister Narciso Garay of Panama was named Provisional President of the meeting. Delegates will map specific proposals for the conference in week-end sessions and open plenary conferences will get under way Monday.

Turning its attention to events abroad, the Paraguayan delegation said American Nations "should unite in claiming the greatest respect from belligerents for legal commerce."

They urged that "all means within reach" be taken to prevent the operation of belligerents in American waters.

"To this effect the American Nations should unite in a determination of a line of action to make their claims effective," the delegation stated.

An article on the Panama Neutrality Congress written by Roland Hall Sharp, special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has gone to Panama to report the meeting, will be found in today's Magazine Section of the Monitor.

Prison Committee Broadens Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A broader approach to the crime problem, since "no one, despite all the facts which have been gathered, has gotten at the roots of crime," is being undertaken by the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, the Committee announced in its annual report Sept. 23. Staff members of this group have been assigned to inquire into problems raised by foremost thinkers, and which arise chiefly from a "getting something-for-nothing" attitude and then basing experiments upon these findings.

"Such problems involve the adjustment of growing children and adolescents, the relations of school, home, church and court and the removal of opportunity for crime," the report says.

Roosevelt International Law Is Adaptable to Special Uses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—President Roosevelt's definition of his foreign policy in the Message to Congress as "return to international law" has served to emphasize the wide variations in the interpretation of that phrase which exist here.

What was the President's own meaning?

From the content of the message itself, the following definition may be placed together: The President, in speaking of a return to international law, was chiefly concerned with getting the arms embargo repealed for reasons which are now well known. He did not wish a return to the old concept of international law as President Wilson conceived it in 1914-17.

The international law which President Roosevelt sets as his standard is a modified form of that law, made up of two factors.

1. The United States in principle asserts its full neutral rights under international law. These include the right to trade freely with anyone, within the limits of recognized blockades, and to protect American nationals and property anywhere.

2. In practice, however, the United States has decided to "forego," in the wording of Secretary Hull, the privileges under some of these rights—to refrain from exercising them.

In other words, the President does not consider it inconsistent to use the phrase "international law," while in fact referring to a policy which carefully and determinedly abstains from using many of the rights traditionally considered to be internationally legal.

The President had a phrase in his message which put the matter as accurately as possible in a few words. He said: "The position of the Executive Branch of the Government is that the age-old and time-honored doctrine of international law, coupled with these positive safeguards (by which he referred to the restrictions on American travel, trade and finance relative to the war), is better calculated than any other means to keep us out of this war."

His concept of international law, then, is one of law plus "safeguards."

Hull Thinks the Same

Secretary Hull's concept is the same. Again and again in recent months, he has insisted that the United States can moderate its action under international law, and still maintain its policy in complete harmony with that law.

It is as if an American citizen decided not to walk through a dangerous section of a city where crime was particularly rampant. He doesn't forfeit his legal right to go through that area with police protection; he merely decides that he isn't going to insist on that right at that time.

With these points clear, some of the confusion which has surrounded the discussion of foreign policy here may be cleared away.

Congressmen who have been using the phrase "international law" to mean the abandonment of the "safeguards" which the President and Secretary Hull favor, will have to recognize that the term can be used otherwise.

Persons throughout the United States who have considered the maritime elements of international law in these days of submarine and air warfare to be largely obsolete and chaotic, may reconcile themselves to the President's use of the term after understanding that it means something quite different: namely, the United States' controlled and disciplined retreat from the danger areas on the high seas, so as to avoid involvement.

Washington Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 23

President: Invited Landon and Knox, leaders of the Republican party to White House conference on arms embargo question; sent message to President Moscicki of Poland, appealing to the Governments of belligerent countries to renew orders prohibiting the bombing of civilians in unfortified areas; addressed opening session of Congress.

Congress: Assembled to hear President Roosevelt's opening message asking revision of the Neutrality Act to repeal the arms embargo.

Adequate Bituminous Coal Supply Is Assured

WASHINGTON (AP)—Frederic L. Kirgin, director, said tonight that the Interior Department's consumer counsel division, would take any steps necessary to assure that this country had an adequate supply of bituminous coal at fair prices.

In a broadcast address Mr. Kirgin said he gave this assurance because of the rapid rise in the cost of some other commodities since the outbreak of the European war.

"At the present time," he added, "there is no immediate danger of a runaway market for bituminous coal. The supply is more than adequate . . .

"As the consumer's representative, the consumer's counsel division . . . will take the initiative . . . to assure adequate supplies at fair prices. The fixing of maximum prices, which can be done under existing law, may be an effective means of meeting the problem if it should arise."

Intimate Message from Washington

Are U. S. Ships to Be Allowed to Continue to Run the Blockade in European War Zone for Fat Profits? Congress Will Decide

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Apart from the question of the arms embargo, the single most important decision in the field of administering neutrality remains yet to be made—whether American flag shipping shall or shall not be kept out of the perilous wartime trade with belligerents. As matters now stand, American ships are running both the British and German blockades daily, and two American merchantmen have already been seized and taken into prize courts by the British.

The President may appear to have taken a position on this issue, but in fact he has not. He said, in his message to Congress: "I believe that American merchant vessels should, so far as possible, be restricted from entering danger zones." But with this point seemingly established in the thought of the listener, he went on to make a less noticeable but vital qualification: "the objective of restricting American ships from entering such zones may be attained by prohibiting such entry by the Congress; or the result can be substantially achieved by executive proclamation that all such voyages are solely at the risk of the American owners themselves."

Is He Justified?

It is open to question whether the President is justified in his claim that these two processes would produce "substantially" the same results. Action by Congress would "prohibit" the entry of danger zones by American ships, in the President's own terminology. Action by the Executive could not lay down such an absolute prohibition, and could only declare blockade running by American ships to be at the risk of the owners. If American history means anything, there are plenty of venturesome Americans eager to make blockade runners' profits—and to send crews of American citizens out to do the work for them.

And would it be even at the owners' risk? The Administration has a bill before Congress which will be well to the fore at the next regular session, providing for government-supported war risk insurance. In other words, the American operator could sit back at home, while sending the flag and an American crew through a blockade ostensibly with the Government's disapproval and ostensibly at "his" own risk, whereas Government action under this bill would actually guarantee his profit.

A check at the Maritime Commission discloses that Administration shipping officials are still urging swift passage of that war insurance bill. There are abundant reasons for presuming that the White House and State Department must continue to do likewise. And there remains also private insurance, whose rates were successfully broken down to low levels by action of the British Government in New York yesterday.

Just What Does Hull Think?

One wonders if Secretary of State Cordell Hull had all this in mind at his press conference on Thursday. The Secretary always has been strongly in favor of the broadest latitude for executive action in the matter of foreign policy, and in this respect has uniformly supported the President. But Secretary Hull also made it clear in his recent communications to Congress that the banning of American ships from danger areas is one thing on which he wants a specific authority to "prohibit," from the Congress.

With this background in view, he was asked what authority the Executive had to restrict American wartime shipping in the absence of any specific mandate from Congress. The Secretary, who cannot be quoted directly, replied that the President could warn American ships that they would go at their own risk into danger areas; and that he could request (in contrast to "prohibit") them to stay out. Then after a moment's reflection, the Secretary said emphatically: that was the limit of the President's authority. It would be interesting to know definitely whether Secretary Hull thinks "that" is not enough.

Those who watch the temper of Congress closely are saying now that there is no longer any question of Congress leaving so delicate a matter up to the President. But this was said after the White House Conference at which the President's advisers all discouraged his request for repeal of the whole Neutrality Law, and yet he still presented that alternative in his Message to Congress. Until final action is taken by Congress, then, blockade running remains a present fact and the decision regarding it remains potentially a decisive factor in American neutrality.

Saville R. Davis

U. S. Coal Exports Rising As Result of War in Europe

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—American cargo coal was on the high seas today en route to the Scandinavian countries for the first time in 12 years and more of it was en route or under order to Latin American countries which have depended chiefly for the fuel on nations now at war.

Arthur Hale of the Coal Export Association, confirming the increased shipments, said he would not predict any rosy export future for the domestic mining industry, however.

Continued shipments to Scandinavia, he said, "will depend on whether Germans retain control of the Baltic; the Latin-American trade will depend in part on what Englanad is able to do."

Two trans-Atlantic ships left Hampton Roads a few days ago, one with 9,000 tons bound for Gothenburg, Sweden, another with 8,000 tons consigned to Oslo, Norway. Mr. Hale said two more ships with total coal cargoes of 10,800 tons for Norway had been chartered for October loading, either at Hampton Roads or Baltimore.

Mr. Hale said there was a shipload of coal out of an American port Thursday for Buenos Aires and two on Wednesday for Rio de Janeiro and Rosario, the Argentine.

The United States probably would take over most of the Brazilian coal markets for the duration of the war, Mr. Hale said. Germany sold $5,000,000 worth of the fuel there last year. The Argentine, however, is principally a British market. In 1937 it imported nearly $11,000,000 worth of British coal.

Scandinavian countries had not imported United States coal since the British coal strike in 1926, Mr. Hale said. He added that if Germany were able to operate the mines it took over in Poland, and maintained control of the Baltic, it could supply all the Scandinavian coal needs except perhaps those of Norway. He said Poland had been exporting 10,000,000 tons of coal annually.

"Contrary to what many people thought," said Mr. Hale, "our coal exports during the World War were not enormous. They increased, but not as much as some thought. We did, however, have huge increases in 1920, during the rehabiltation period."

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Tablet Recalls Early Printer

Newspapers in New York traced back to small sheet published under official favor.

A Literary Tour of New York
Last of Six Articles

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was the need for political publicity which brought William Bradford, Printer to the King, to New York as the City's first printer.

Maj. Peter Schuyler of Albany had gone to the defense of the villages along the Mohawk Valley when they were attacked by the French and Indians, but Col. Benjamin Fletcher, then Governor of New York, saved the day by reinforcements at the critical moment. This was all very well, but when the victorious Governor returned to New York there was no printer on hand to spread the news of his exploits. With the usual New York keenness for publicity, he decided something must be done. On March 23, 1693, the Governor and his Council passed this resolution:

"It is resolved in Council that if a printer will come and settle in the City of New York for the printing of our Acts of Assembly and Publick papers, he shall be allowed the summe of forty pounds Current money of New York per Annum for his salary and have the benefite of his printing besides what serves the publick."

William Bradford, born in Leicestershire, England, then living in Philadelphia, was persuaded to come to New York. In about 1698 he moved to his first New York house, presumed to have been on Duke Street (known since the American Revolution as Stone Street, all signs of royalty being patriotically obliterated as far as possible). After occupying this house for about 16 years we find him establishing himself at the sunny northwest corner of William Street and Hanover Square, "At the Sign of The Bible," a name which he chose for his press and retained all through his rich though sometimes troublous 89 years.

"New York Gazette"

Today a bronze tablet set in one of New York's skyscrapers serves as the only reminder of this press which was the beginning of New York's great newspaper enterprises. The elevated trains clatter above the noise of the street traffic, and a crowded station throws black shadows on the Square. But the spot is well worth a visit. On one side the old-fashioned dignity of India House, home of the Foreign Trade Council and rendezvous of its New York members, though of a far later period than that of William Bradford, serves as a link between the past and present with its salty atmosphere of clipper ships and sea captains of a colorful era.

"The New York Gazette," New York's first newspaper, was published by William Bradford in this same shop in 1725. The date has been established as Nov. 8 of that year, though no copy of the first issue is now in existence. Bradford printed it on a half sheet of foolscap folded to make four pages about 12 by 7⅝ inches in size, smaller even than our tabloids. Later issues of the Gazette show that foreign news dispatches from London, Vienna, and Paris made up the principal news budgets. Time was no deterrent to the thirst for news in those days. What if news did happen to be months old? Those who subscribed to the Gazette had the edge on the rest of New York when it came to the latest important happenings. News was a luxury that only a few hundred could indulge in—and at the end of seven years the circulation was still only a few hundreds.

Controversies and Notices

Official proclamations found space in its columns and of course long controversial letters when gentlemen of the day "took their pen in hand." Customhouse news was important as well as the prices of staples and listing of outgoing vessels.

Advertising played its part. Notices of runaway slaves were featured and indignant husbands told the world when their wives left their bed and board then as now. Bradford also often ran ads of things he had to sell too, as "Very good fresh oatmeal will be sold by the printer hereof," and "Very good milled stockings will be sold by the printer hereof."

Bradford's Map

But publishing a newspaper was a precarious business. After 2½ years, he reckoned a loss of 35 pounds. Subscribers were casual about bills, some of them running from three to seven years behind. But in spite of difficulties William Bradford printed a number of noteworthy things. The first History of New York came from his press in 1727, and a Plan of the City of New York made from an actual survey by James Lyne in 1728 may still be pondered. It shows the City in great detail and is of intense value to students of early New York. More than one hundred years later the City of New York had this map printed in facsimile and used it in connection with a controversy relating to the location of certain West Side piers. Congress made the Bradford Map a national document in 1849.

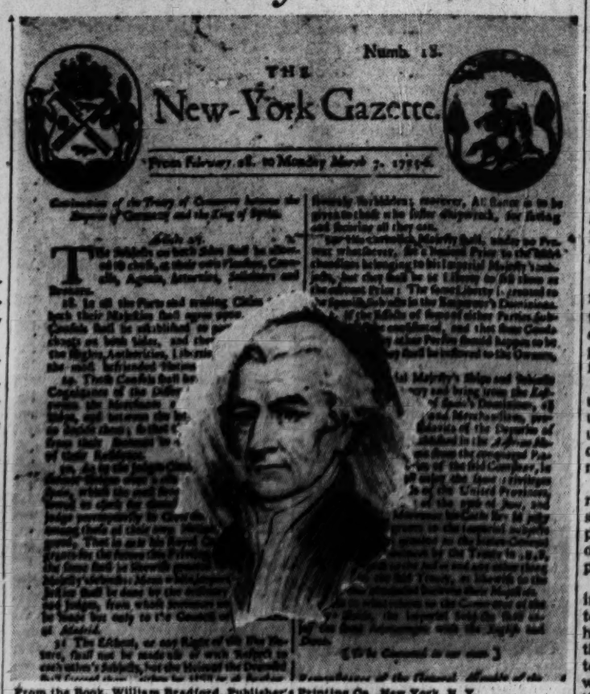
Freedom of Press Assured

It is interesting to note that though no portrait of Bradford was ever made during his lifetime, we have a word picture of him by one James Parker who relates, "He was a man of great sobriety and industry, and a real friend to the poor and needy, and kind and affable to all. He was a true Englishman. His temperance was exceedingly conspicuous and he was almost a stranger to sickness all his life."

Bradford held the office of Printer to the King for over fifty years, through the reigns of four Sovereigns. In 1774 he retired and turned the publication of his paper over to one of his associates, Henry deForrest, who changed the name of the paper to "The New York Evening Post."

New York's freedom of the press owes its origin to a dispute which arose between William Bradford and a former apprentice, John Peter Zengler, owner of New York's second newspaper, "The New York Weekly Journal." This paper was antagonistic to the Government and in a dispute which arose between two factions over the Government's right to establish Courts of Equity, Zengler ridiculed the replies made in Bradford's paper. Zengler was arrested for libel. With his acquittal, freedom of the press became an established fact.

Specimens of Bradford's printing are still extant and may be found in famous libraries from Huntington, California, to the National Library in Paris.



From the Book, William Bradford, Publisher's Printing Co., New York, N. Y.

Early Journal and Its Editor

Showing how metropolitan news was disseminated in the eighteenth century. Portrait is of William Bradford, "Printer to the King"

Jungle Palms in Arizona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Quartzsite, Ariz.

Arizona's only native palms, celebrated because of the strange desert location in which they grow and also because of the controversy they have aroused among botanists, are to be saved from vandals and made accessible to travelers.

This is now possible because the Kofa Mountains, where the palms are found, have been included in a game range under the United States Biological Survey. Primary purpose is to protect bighorn sheep and other wild animals. Protection of a unique species of the Phoenicaceae family is incidental but important.

Over the Kofa Range great improvements are being made by CCC camps in the way of waterhole development, trail building, and erosion control. Included in the program is a road to the mouth of Palm Canyon, about 25 miles southeast of Quartzsite on U. S. Highway 60. Up in the ravines where the palms grow, fallen trunks will be cleared away, ground litter removed, and other steps taken to prevent fire.

* * *

Reports of a Jungle

For many years stories told by miners and other outland wanderers that there was a "regular jungle" of palms in the Kofas were given slight credence. Almost devoid of trees, and with no other vegetation except cacti and other tenacious plants capable of getting along on five inches of rainfall a year, that seemed a very unlikely locality for semi-tropical growth.

Dr. J. J. Thornber, University of Arizona botanist, became convinced in 1926 that the palms were no mirage-born desert legend. Two prospectors sent him several seeds and a section of leaf, and he gave out the opinion that Arizona actually could boast of an indigenous palm.

The next year Dr. O. F. Cook of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry visited Palm Canyon and made the first thorough investigation. He pronounced the palms a new species and gave them the name of Washingtonia Arizonica.

Other botanists promptly disagreed with Dr. Cook. They declared that the Kofa palms were merely descendants of the common California fan palm, sprung from seeds brought across the Colorado River by Indians or early explorers. But Dr. Thornber found so many differences, especially in the frond structure, that the Cook opinion is now regarded as unassailable. Besides, the "early explorer" theory is blasted by indisputable evidence that the palms have been growing right where they are for at least 1,000 years; "several thousand years," Dr. Thornber thinks.

It has been suggested that Indians brought the seeds up from Mexico as food; but no Mexican palm resembles Arizonica any more closely than does California's Washingtonia filifera. So the mystery of how those Kofa palms originated remains a mystery.

* * *

Some 40 to 50 Feet High

Actually, there are no palms in Palm Canyon, a gorge so deep and narrow that sunlight never reaches its bottom from November to March. But 200 or 300—no more—grow in still narrower clefts feeding into the main canyon. They all occur within considerably less than a square mile and the only place where they are thick enough to resemble a jungle is one chasm not over 200 yards long. It has no permanent water and rainfall flows there briefly not over once or twice a year. It is strewn with huge boulders and has only thin gravel for soil.

Yet 55 palms grow up out of the crevices between the rocks. The tallest are 40 to 50 feet high, rising on slender columns from a base not over 20 inches in diameter. Even in the driest season their topmost fronds are bright green, except for a few. Fallen trunks and fronds lie all about. Examination of some of the trunks shows that they must have been 250 to 400 years old when they fell.

Nature certainly played a strange prank when it placed these palms out in those waterless mountains surrounded by still more arid mesas. But it is a prank very much appreciated by Arizona people. Some of them have recently gathered seeds with the idea of propagating Washingtonia Arizonica as an ornamental. It is admittedly no more beautiful than several other kinds commonly grown, but it is a true child of the desert and has a sentimental value that does not attach to "immigrants."

Ernest Douglas

Norway Safeguards Ships

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 23 (AP)—Norway yesterday decreed jail penalties or fines for public institutions or private persons divulging any information on the arrival, departures, or positions of Norwegian and foreign ships.

Low Farm Income Is Called Greater Menace Than War

ST. PAUL, Sept. 23 (AP)—Dr. O. O. Wolfe, President of the Kansas State Farm Bureau Federation, yesterday told a farm conference here that there was greater danger to American democracy from low farm incomes than from war abroad.

He was one of a dozen speakers from eight Midwestern states at the meeting, called by Gov. Harold Stassen, Minnesota, to discuss problems of agriculture. The conference continued today.

Dr. Wolfe said that a situation under which farmers, which make up 24 per cent of the Nation's population, receive less than 10 per cent of the national income, cannot continue indefinitely.

Pointing out that before the European war brought about a substantial boost in prices of farm products the farmer was receiving only 74 per cent of a "parity" price, Dr. Wolfe said:

"The only way the farmer can increase his income with prices is to produce more. But in so doing he is depleting his capital stock—the soil. Some ancient civilizations took so much from the soil that it would reproduce only three or four times as much wheat as was seeded.

"If it is necessary to continue such practice in this country the day will come when the farmers 'pay dirt' will play out and agriculture—the Nation's basic industry—will be in a ruined state.

"Today that is a far more real threat than most of us will admit—an even greater threat to our democracy than the European war."

John Brandt, President of Land o'Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis, said dairying must have the same protection to take care of its surpluses as have various industries.

Other speakers included Harry L. Brown, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, who said meetings of this type were of great value as a medium of getting a mutual understanding of farm problems; John D. Black, Professor of Economics at Harvard University, and Louis Bean, Economic Adviser for the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Senecas Honor Friend of Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Because for more than 30 years he has been a close friend and advisor of Eastern American Indians George L. Tucker of Elba, N. Y., was honored Sept. 23 with the highest honors the Senecas can bestow.

At Indian Day ceremonies in Monroe County's Ellison Park, where three centuries ago their ancestors bartered with early white settlers, the Senecas bestowed on Mr. Tucker their Order of the Silver Star. The honor, awarded once a year to a white man deemed worthy by the Indians, was voted by a committee headed by Sachem Donehowaga, of the Tonawanda Reservation.

Mr. Tucker, who has been noted among other things for his annual Christmas gifts to Indian children, was "adopted" by the Senecas in 1919. He first became interested in the Red Men when as a boy he collected Indian specimens on his father's farm near Belmont, N. Y.

Dies Inquiry Head Charges Sabotage

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, said he appeared before a grand jury Sept. 22 to testify about a man whom he has accused of trying to "sabotage" the Committee's work.

Some time ago, Mr. Dies declared that Fraser Gardner, of Washington, tried to get a job as a Committee investigator while in the employe of an organization under investigation by the Committee.

The organization named was the Skyland Press, operated by William Dudley Pelley, leader of the Silver Shirts. Charging that Mr. Gardner appeared to have "concealed and denied material facts" to secure the Committee post, Mr. Dies asked the United States Attorney here to take "appropriate prosecutive action under the perjury statutes" or other laws. According to the record, Mr. Gardner denied he was employed by "Pelley's group."

Military Salute Is Urged for Flag

NEW YORK (AP)—The Regular Veterans Association decided Sept. 22 there was much confusion among Americans over the proper salute to the American flag and urged a nationwide educational campaign for a simplified salute.

Some forms of salute "resemble those taught by certain foreign countries and their American inculators, whose doctrines are repugnant to true American constitutional principles," the Association asserted in a resolution adopted unanimously at the third annual convention.

The salute, recommended by the Association for use of military forces, civilians and school children, is raising the right hand to the forehead, with the fingers touching the head just above the right eyebrow. This would be used only to honor the flag and while standing at attention during the playing of the National Anthem.

'Hub' of the Nation

Wide World

Capitol Reflections

News cameramen are busy these days at Washington, what with the special session of Congress and all the discussion about the neutrality bills, but they still find time to snap an unusual picture when it presents itself. Here they have taken a reflection shot from this shiny hubcap. Some of the photographer can be seen focusing down close to the pavement, and in the background is the Capitol.

Modern Libraries Put Comfort of Reader First

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — People who don't like to climb long flights of stairs will cheer the announcement that public libraries of tomorrow are eliminating those long stairs and are bringing the entrance nearer the sidewalk.

Moreover, other surprises are found in the newest library building. They have made their reading rooms much more homelike, provided auditoriums for motion pictures, sound-proof rooms where patrons may play phnograph records before taking them out, and other innovations to make the physical structure fit the new developments in library service, according to John Adams Lowe in his book, "Small Public Library Buildings," just published by the American Library Association.

Considering the comfort of the reader first, and a place for the books second, appears to be the objective of librarians and architects who urge a departure from the old style of architectural monuments to wealthy donors. They recommend functional buildings to take care of library services, which are increasingly of a civic and community center type.

The long flight of stairs leading up to the impressive entrance is one of the first items to go in the new type of building. Even the chain store grocer can vouch for the advantages of this plan, librarians note.

Serious attention has been given to the remarks of Clarence Day, who declared that not all citizens were "mountaineering enthusiasts" or willing to climb long flights of stairs of a library built like a "Greek temple." He admitted there was dignity and beauty in a long flight of steps, but he added, "Let them be used, then, around statues and monuments, where we don't have to mount them."

In the new publication Mr. Lowe presents photographs and floor plans of the newest libraries. He tells librarians that each community must plan its library building to suit its own particular needs, but gives these plans as examples of what can be done.

Some library buildings should be placed in the busy business section on the sidewalk level like stores and banks, Mr. Lowe recommends. Simplicity, he points out, must be carried out in today's plans, and he proposes the elimination of unnecessary decorations and large hallways.

"Forget the 'silence signs' of our brothers and sisters," he urges, "and let all the people who will, come and talk about the books in an atmosphere of social happiness." He takes into consideration, of course, the new sound-proofing building materials which produce "rooms vastly superior to the old ones."

Domesticity is another characteristic of new libraries, Mr. Lowe points out. A more homelike effect is gained by colorful draperies, wood wall covering to replace the marble and stone, and even fireplaces in some cases. Special rooms, where mothers read books on parent education, and youth rooms for high school age students are being adopted.

Plans for the new central library in Washington, D. C., regarded as typical of this trend, call for adequate space for adult education within the library, for soundproof rooms for the music division, space for art exhibits, projecting machines for motion pictures and television, microphones and reading machines, conference rooms and an auditorium.

East River Parkway Hailed as Step In Beautification of New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Civic improvements on the East Side, long spotted with slums and tenements, are driving ahead here with completion of the initial dredging of the midtown section of East River Parkway under direction of Park Commissioner Robert Moses.

The mid-town section is part of the project providing for a continuous drive from the Battery to the Harlem River. With the less beautiful aspects of the work completed, motorists are now envisioning the smooth, modern high-speed parkway stretching from East Forty-ninth Street to Ninety-sixth Street, which is expected to be ready by next June.

Thus the term "waterfront" here is rapidly assuming a new significance. Picturesque in a landscaped sense, orderly and respectable in activities, the eastern and western rims of the "enchanted isle" are presenting radical changes. It is only about a year ago that the Hudson River Parkway was finished, making the vista of the Hudson accessible to millions of automobilists.

Meanwhile Sixth Avenue, long the ugly duckling and foil for the splendor of restricted Fifth Avenue, is taking fresh courage and is making moves in the direction of self-beautification now that the "El" is down. Shops facing the sunlight for the first time are cleaning up and neighborliness, at least in some instances, is replacing suspicion.

Similar transformations are expceted in Second and Third Avenues where an early wrecking of elevated lines is anticipated.

Even the familiar objection "cosmopolitan living may be interesting, but I miss the trees," is slipping into discard with the appearance this year of New England elms in Fifth Avenue. Another "can't" was thus erased by the indefatigable Rockefellers, builders of super cities and skyscraper horticultural projects.

36 Fair Paintings Interpret 'Hamlet'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Thirty-six paintings interpreting Shakespeare's "Hamlet" are receiving their first public exhibition free at the Golden Gate International Exposition here. The originals, by Loufti Yacoubian, represent five years' work by the Armenian artist.

Mr. Yacoubian, who painted them all in San Francisco, is in charge of the exhibit, and explains that he chose "Hamlet" because of its interpretive possibilities, because of its wide acceptance as a great work and because of the opportunity to spread Shakespeare through another channel of expression.

With the exception of a collection of paintings embracing the whole scope of Shakespeare's writings, which was assembled in England 200 years ago, Mr. Yacoubian says he knows of no other group of paintings of a single Shakespearean play done so extensively.

Valentine Reappointed

NEW YORK (AP)—Mayor Fiorello La Guardia announced Sept. 22 the reappointment of Lewis J. Valentine as Police Commissioner. His first five-year term expires Monday.

Slum Clearances Found As Vital as New Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Slum clearance projects are practically as important as new construction, according to Alfred Rheinstein, Chairman of the New York City Housing Authority and Director of Public Housing for the City of New York.

"These projects should improve the neighborhood directly by their modern structures, open spaces, landscaping, and indirectly by stimulating neighboring owners to bring outmoded structures up to standard," Mr. Rheinstein declared. "It should be of such size and character as to foster neighborhood loyalties and spirit and fit in with a forward looking development of the area.

"It is not enough for New York City to plan for elimination of obsolete structures and for the improvement of the neighborhood, but huge capital investments must be preserved and protected. Decent shelter and wholesome living conditions should be provided, but the industry and commerce of the community must prosper before the individual can expect to make a good living. The location and construction of housing projects cannot effect the total result, but they can contribute substantially to it.

The city's slum areas have been thoroughly studied and plans made for the construction of additional projects within these areas. Mr. Rheinstein said, characterizing the proper housing of the Negro population in New York as "a major problem." Three projects were being started to rehouse some of the Negro population, he added.

Hoffman Calls for Halt To Broken Party Pledges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 23 — A plea for calling a halt on "broken faiths" or the complete elimination of platform pledges is contained in a letter by former Governor Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey, to Robert C. Hendrickson (R), of Gloucester, Senate President. The letter follows a stand by Mr. Hoffman, who is now director of the Unemployment Compensation Commission, for repeal of the 1 per cent unemployment compensation tax on workers.

The one-time Governor's letter is seen by political observers here as a part of the Hoffman campaign for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in 1940. These observers also see Mr. Hendrickson as likely to be Mr. Hoffman's opponent in the Republican primary.

Mr. Hendrickson, as Senate President, is expected to be Chairman of the Republican convention, opening here next Tuesday. He said he would like to see a general statement of party principles rather than specific pledges. It was this statement that Mr. Hoffman used as a basis for his letter.

Mr. Hoffman, in his letter to Mr. Hendrickson, said he favored abolition of party platforms "until we can write one we honestly intend to carry out." He added that the party should make an effort to better conditions and not adopt a platform with "a lot of deceitful blah-blah designed to produce votes by condemning the other fellows for the very things we have done ourselves."

As a suggestion, Mr. Hoffman said he hoped Mr. Hendrickson "would have the courage" to tell the convention he did not think they could "longer fool the public by writing into that futile thing called the party platform pledges that we cannot and do not intend to keep."

"We cannot, and should not, longer condemn President Roosevelt for failure to balance the budget, for creating deficits and for borrowing to meet current purposes," he continued. "As members of the majority party in the State Legislature, we have done these same things right here in New Jersey.

"We should no longer promise to relieve the burdens upon the owners of homes and other real estate. Instead of keeping this promise, we have added to the burdens upon the owners of New Jersey real property.

"We should no longer claim that we have levied no new taxes. We have added over $25,000,000 to the burdens upon real estate, and we should now ask ourselves, as does the Princeton Survey Group, 'If those are not new taxes, what are they?'

"We should no longer say 'our needy must have adequate relief' and then refuse to raise adequate revenues for financing relief.

"We must no longer write into our platform a solemn pledge 'to oppose any attempt to increase our present bonded indebtedness' and then deliberately break it by paving the way for the issuance of millions of dollars in new bonds."

New York Car Owner Said to Pay Tax Equal to a Fourth of Auto's Worth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—The average automobile owner in New York State pays taxes equal to one-quarter of the motorcar's value yearly, according to William J. Gottlieb, President of the Automobile Club of New York.

"The average car," Mr. Gottlieb said, "has a life span of 8½ years. In New York State automobile owners paid out during 1938 a total of $55.94 apiece in special motor vehicle taxes. Since the average car's life-value is $216.98, the tax paid on it last year alone was equivalent to 25.8 per cent of its value.

"The two and a half million cars registered in the Empire State were valued at $560,703,009 and paid State, local, and Federal taxes aggregating $144,562,134. This takes no account of the money taken in on the toll highways, or by the parking meter route, a large portion of which went into the pockets of the slot machine manufacturers."

Mr. Gottlieb said that all automobiles registered in the United States, with a total valuation of $6,397,802,846, paid taxes totaling more than a billion and a half dollars.

"Thus the motor vehicle owner," he continued, "was subjected last year to a tax ratio of $23.90 for each $100 of value—an extremely high ratio judged by any standard. New York's tax ratio is approximately 7 per cent higher than the average for the Nation.

"This same national ratio is about 39 per cent higher than that for Washington, D. C., where the Federal Government is in charge of all motor vehicle taxation."

Motorcycle Force Kept on Road Duty By Ontario Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A new highway patrol scheme has been put in force in Ontario by Attorney-General Conant. Zoning the Province into western, central, and eastern districts, he has put patrol officers with rank of sergeant in immediate supervision.

The sergeant supervisors will act to reduce as much as possible the time spent by their men in court or on duties other than patrol, will meet the convenience of the public in the disposition of traffic cases, and will recommend improvements in methods of traffic control.

The purpose is to increase, as far as possible, the patrolling of the highways and the effectiveness of the motorcycle force, Mr. Conant explained. In his opinion, the actual presence of motorcycle police is the most effective way of controlling traffic and preventing speeding, careless driving, and traffic law violations generally.

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Germans Intensify Drive In Effort to Take Warsaw

The following account of events connected with the military occupation of Poland has been compiled from Associated Press dispatches.

While Germany and Russia yesterday announced agreement on partition of Poland with a common boundary which leaves the major portion of Warsaw in German territory, German troops continued their assault on the Polish capital with as little success as previously experienced.

The Warsaw radio station before being drowned out by a stronger Nazi station on the same wavelength, reported enemy shelling of the city all day yesterday and well into the night. Shelling of the Praga, Zacisze, and Marymunt districts was also reported. All enemy attacks were, however, repulsed, the radiocast stated.

The Warsaw radio also announced for the first time that the Polish Government and the Army General Staff had left the country.

Propaganda Raids

Mayor Stefan Starzinski of Warsaw radioed that propaganda pamphlets "written in bad Polish" had been dropped in large quantities over Warsaw during the day by German warplanes.

Other Polish reports asserted last night that Polish troops were still fighting at Lwow. A German Army High Command communiqué issued today, however, declared that "Lwow surrendered to a division of German Mountaineers operating west of the city at the moment they were being relieved by Russian troops." Polish sources also firmly declared that at Rawa-Ruska, approximately 40 miles northwest of Lwow, and capital of the Polish Ukraine, Polish forces were still holding out, in spite of Russian reports of occupation of the city several days ago and which today's Berlin communiqué claimed for German Mountain troops. Fighting at Zamosc, about 40 miles northwest of Rawa-Ruska, was also reported by Polish sources.

The German Army High Command communiqué continued to say that the capture of Lwow virtually ended fighting in Galicia.

Many Prisoners Claimed

"Since Sept. 1, 103,000 prisoners have been taken in this section. War material has been captured, including 252 light and 23 heavy cannon, 37 armored cars and unmeasurable quantities of other arms and war material," the communiqué states.

The document also declared that on Sept. 21 the Supreme Commander of the Polish Corridor Army, General Bortnowski, with his entire staff, fell into German hands near the River Bzura.

Meanwhile, Soviet Russian troops reached Korosmezo, on the Hungarian frontier late yesterday on the heels of a vast new flood of Polish military and civilian refugees. The Soviet's troops took up positions along nearly 90 miles of the Hungarian - Polish - Rumanian borders, it was reported.

While fighting on the entire Western front was comparatively quiet yesterday, French sources reported that infantry forces installed on German soil near Saarbrücken had repulsed three separate German attacks aimed at regaining French-held territory. Intensive shelling of French positions in each case preceded the German troops' assault.

A French War Ministry communiqué, issued early today, states that "during the night there was great activity on the front, particularly between the Saar River and the region southwest of the city of Deux Ponts (Zweibrücken) and on the Lauter River."

Von Fritsch Killed

BERLIN, Sept. 3 (AP)—Col. Gen. Baron Werner von Fritsch, former Commander in Chief of the German Army, has been killed in action in front of Warsaw while fighting in a comparatively minor post.

He passed on yesterday, Reichsführer Hitler's headquarters announced, and informed sources said he was serving "with his artillery regiment."

It was made clear he held no army command nor any other post corresponding to his rank of Colonel General, just below that of Field Marshal.

General von Fritsch, who resigned as Commander in Chief after Herr Hitler shook up the army leadership in February, 1938, had been made honorary commander of the Twelfth Artillery Regiment.

This post was restored by Herr Hitler "in recognition of great service in rebuilding of the Third Reich"—considered a move to reinstate him in a position of honor.

Announcement of his passing was the first official intimation that General von Fritsch was at the front. Only yesterday it was reported in Berlin he was not in Poland.

200 Sailors Quit Polish Ships In New York After Dispute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Trouble aboard the Polish motorship Batory of the Gdynia-American line, had today caused about 200 members of the crew to leave the vessel, which had clearance papers for a Canadian port.

The trouble was attributed to gossip among the men, some of whom declared the vessel was to be placed at the disposal of the British Admiralty as an arms carrier between Canada and England, while others said Capt. Eustazy Borkowski, master of the Batory and a World War hero, who is a strong favorite among his crew, had been relieved of his command. A demand for back wages also entered into the trouble.

The trouble started as the Batory was about to get under way. When Captain Borkowski discovered that his crew no longer obeyed his orders, he telephoned to the police. Two police captains were sent aboard and talked to the men, threatening to bring aboard reserves if the crew did not obey the captain or refused to go ashore, whereupon about 200 of the crew left the vessel, approximately 100 remaining on board.

Captain Gets Orders

Later it was learned that Captain Borkowski had been ordered by the Polish Consulate-General here to leave his ship and go to Canada by rail, meanwhile turning the vessel over to his chief officer, Franczek Szudzinski. Captain Borkowski said he was willing to obey whatever orders he received and would report to the Polish Consulate General here today.

Vice-Consul M. S. Henderson of the British Consulate General said his office had no knowledge of any connection between the British Admiralty and the Batory, and a dispatch from London said the Admiralty had denied it had taken over the vessel, since international law would preclude such action.

Arrived Sept. 5

The Batory arrived here on Sept. 5 with 642 passengers, among whom were 352 Americans, after a blackout voyage that started at Gdynia, Poland, on Aug. 25, the day the Polish mobilization started. Upon arrival here, she tied up at Hoboken, but was moved up the Hudson to an anchorage in midstream about a mile off Yonkers on Sept. 6. Since then United States customs inspectors have been watching the vessel closely to see that she did not take on any contraband of war in violation of the American Neutrality Act.

Although the shipping strike in the Port of New York was ended yesterday in an agreement between the operators and the seamen's union, steamship companies are today finding difficulty manning their vessels. The steamship Washington of the United States Lines succeeded in getting away last night after frantic efforts to complete the crew personnel, particularly in the kitchen and steward's department. The Washington carried more than 800 passengers, who remained aboard the vessel all day expecting her to get away at any moment.

Freight Rates Boosted

MANILA, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Philippine-Europe freight conference today announced an additional 10 per cent increase in freight rates to Europe because of war risks.

The conference last week increased rates 20 per cent.

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Two More British Ships Sink, Brings Losses to Date, 29

By the Associated Press

Latest British victims of German U-boat attacks were the Steamers Arkleside of 1,567 tons, and Akenside 2,694 tons, on Sept. 22. Their destruction brought Britain's total loss to 29 ships, with a tonnage of 208,736.

At least 45 craft of various nationalities have been sunk since the war's start, some lost when they struck mines.

Inhabitants of the Hisoi Islands, in the North Sea, watching through binoculars, witnessed the torpedoing of the Akenside whose crew of 26 escaped in life boats and were rescued by a Norwegian warship.

The Akenside was en route from Lythe, England, to Bergen with a cargo of coal. The rescued sailors were quoted as saying the submarine crew offered them cigarettes after they took to their life boats.

(Prior to the sinking of the Akenside, the owners of the 1,567-ton freighter Arkleside said in London they had been advised of her loss at sea. Lloyd's Register lists the Akenside's home port as Newcastle and the Arkleside's as Sunderland.)

British Navy Energetic

Meanwhile the Ministry of Information has announced that the British Navy has been taking "energetic measures" against German submarines with methods developed since the end of the World War. The methods were not disclosed.

British losses at the start were "understandable," the communique said, because enemy submarines "were stationed in the best strategic positions for attacking trade before the outbreak of hostilities."

"We may have to endure great losses at sea before the present war is ended, but submarines alone can never maintain an adequate blockade or wholly deny the use of the sea to surface ships," the Ministry stated.

In Oslo, Norway, the Finnish Steamer Martti-Ragnar, loaded with woodpulp for England, was reported sunk Sept. 23 by a submarine off the southern coast of Norway.

Members of the crew, all safe and unhurt, said the submarine was German.

It was said to have stopped the 2,262-ton steamer off the coast town of Arendal, ordered it to approach territorial waters so the crew could reach shore easily, then set fire to the ship by placing explosives in the hold.

British Sink Submarine

At the same time Norway hid movements of her ships in a cloak of secrecy. Affecting both passenger and freight vessels, an order provided penalties for divulging of information on arrival, departures or positions of Norwegian and foreign ships.

A first-hand account of the sinking of a disguised German submarine by a British destroyer was related by Capt. Frederick Pickering of the American Cargo Liner Steel Mariner, which docked in Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 22.

Captain Pickering said the submarine, for some reason apparently unable to submerge, was sighted Sept. 11 shortly after the Steel Mariner left Avonmouth, England.

The crew of the undersea raider had tried to make the craft look like a fishing vessel, Captain Pickering said, but a nearby British destroyer quickly pierced the disguise and shelled and sank the submarine in a ten-minute battle. All hands were lost.

British Boat Hits Mine

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP)—The British patrol boat Kittiwake struck a mine in the English Channel and was damaged, an official announcement disclosed Sept. 23. Five of the crew were believed killed and two injured.

Ships Britain Detained

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Ministry of Information announced that approximately 200 neutral ships had been detained for examination by the British Contraband Control up to Sept. 20.

Of these more than 80 were released with their entire cargoes.

In many cases where the cargo was not German property, and was shipped before the outbreak of war, it will be released to the owners. In other cases, it will come before a prize court for condemnation as contraband.

Skilled Labor Growing Scarcer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—Growing scarcity of skilled labor was reported in many of the Nation's larger factories as industrial output leaped upward here.

Bricklayers, machinists, and motor truckmen seemed in greatest demand at the start, but Chapman Wright, of the State Department of Labor and Industry, declared the same condition was general in various trades.

"A substantial increase in the present business and production levels here will result in a shortage of skilled labor on our roster," he declared.

At relief headquarters it was disclosed that only one skilled bricklayer was carried on public assistance rolls in Allegheny County and none in Pittsburgh. No trained machinists were listed among those seeking work.

United States Steel Corporation subsidiaries alone were estimated to be rehiring at a rate of 1,000 men a day.

Rumania Executes Hundreds In Pro-Nazi Iron Guard Purge

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 23 (AP)—Rumania's purge of members of the pro-Nazi Iron Guard, in retaliation for the assassination of Premier Armand Calinescu, was officially announced to have resulted in 292 "executions."

Informed sources, however, said that the toll of summary executions was much higher than indicated in the official announcement.

The new Government headed by three generals made full use of King Carol's dictatorial powers to stamp out what had been feared was a widespread revolt.

The military regime reported 44 Guardists were executed at Merkurea-Ciuk concentration camp, 32 at Prahova and at least three in each of Rumania's 72 administrative districts.

However, the number executed at 10 other concentration camps was undisclosed, although it was known hundreds of convicted Guardists, many with suspended capital sentences, have been confined there.

Premier Calinescu, always friendly to Great Britain and France, was shot and killed by a masked band as he rode in his automobile on a main Bucharest Street Thursday. The scene was only a five-minute walk from Controceni Castle, where King Carol is living.

The purge began in all parts of the country a few hours after the men accused of being the actual killers were executed here with their own revolvers. Women were declared to have been among those shot.

"Quick justice" has been one of King Carol's unwavering policies. It was meted out dramatically last Nov. 30 when Cornelius Codreanu, Iron Guard "Hitler," and 14 of his chief aides were slain by police while "attempting to escape."

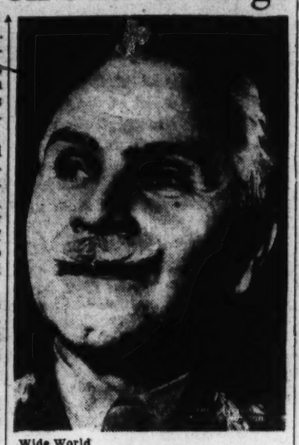
The Government declared the present crisis was purely domestic. It had "no foreign complications," a communiqué said.

Despite this assurance, Rumanians nervously watched the frontiers. Troops and frontier guards were on the alert, heavily reinforced. Pedestrians were searched, motorists halted for identification.

Rumanians particularly watched the activities of Germany and Soviet Russia. Germany, they knew, wants Rumanian oil, and part of Rumania is former Russian territory. Troops of both nations were across the border in Poland.

[Berlin newspapers published lengthy accounts of Premier Calinescu's assassination, describing him as a man who was doing his utmost to preserve Rumanian friendship with Germany.]

Observers expected the new Premier, Gen. George Argesanu, known as a disciplinarian, to follow Calinescu's advocacy of closer economic co-operation with Britain and France.



Wide World

Gen. George Argesanu
Appointed Premier by King Carol of Rumania to succeed slain Calinescu

Rumanians Ordered Home

ATHENS (AP)—The Rumanian Legation Sept. 23 ordered all Rumanian subjects in Greece who are liable for military service to report at once to the nearest consul or military attache. Those failing to comply, the summons said, will be liable to immediate prosecution under military law.

Which Way Will Peace Lie?

(Continued from Page 1)

has been much criticized on the assumption that, even though we had signed the treaty, our sweet reasonableness would have helped to overturn what we had done.

"It has been said that our delegation did not approve the treaty, but it was under no physical compulsion to sign it.

"I cannot help cherishing the hope that the United States will not in the present instance, make a similar contribution to the cause of universal peace."

Few Treaties Violated

Philip C. Jessup, Professor of International Law at Columbia University's Law School, voiced the consensus in these quarters when he said that the number of treaties which had been broken since 1918 were small as compared with those that had been kept.

"About 15 to 20 feet of shelf space is necessary for the treaties listed in the League of Nations Treaties Series," he said, "while but six inches of this space would probably suffice for those that had been broken."

While declaring that many nations seemed inclined to observe treaties only as long as they served a national interest and only so long as the situation which produced them existed, Professor Jessup stressed that governments still make treaties, apparently feeling that they cannot get along without them. He recalled that authough Germany is often accused of being the foremost treaty breaker in the world today, Russia had just completed a non-aggression pact with the German Government.

Among the treaties that have been fairly well observed, those concerning European minorities were cited by Professor Jessup, as well as the Washington Naval Limitation Treaty, which lasted 10 years and was finally terminated legally. He declared that many problems, involving such subjects as national boundaries and sovereignty had been settled peacefully through machinery established under treaty provisions.

An International Custom

Many of the treaties broken in the post-war period were, he held, precisely those that would obtain the greatest publicity and which, in many cases, would do the greatest damage to international relationships. He found, however, that treaty-breaking was no phenomenon of the post-war period alone and that unilateral disregard for obligations had always been an unstable factor in the intercourse of nations.

"The situation is not as simple as black and white," he said. "No nation has a pure record when it comes to treaty observance. What usually results is that a nation that disregards its signature too often becomes known among nations as a country whose word is not to be trusted."

Declaring that treaties are fairly well observed during periods of general peace and broken during periods of stress when vital national issues are at stake, Professor Jessup held that a restabilization of the international situation was necessary for treaty adherence and voiced the view that the end of the present war would see the re-establishment of machinery designed to aid treaty adherence.

"Treaties must either reflect a fair and stable ordering of political and economic realities or they must be enforced either by a balance of power or by collective action," he continued. "The last two means depend upon force, while the former is the situation which prevails in the New World, even in the final settlement of the long and bitter Gran Chaco dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay."

Strong Court Needed

Professor Jessup held that many charges of the non-observance of treaties arose from conflicting national views concerning the interpretation of various clauses and that the need was for an impartial and judicial body like the World Court whose decisions would be unconditionally accepted.

John Foster Dulles, widely known international lawyer, who served as counsel to the American delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, declared that the prime need in any new treaty or settlement was the provision for peaceful change, such as was contained in Article XIX of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

"Without such provision, there can be no peace, and unfortunately none of the nations engaged in the present conflict seems to have realized that," he said, adding that Article XIX had been left inoperative, due to the selfishness of the "have" nations in attempting to preserve the status quo.

Commenting on the failure of the Kellogg-Briand Pact to outlaw war, Mr. Dulles held that it was but another attempt to protect the status quo as left by the World War.

"The Kellogg-Briand Pact, while pledging nations not to have recourse to war as an instrument of national policy or as a means of settling international disputes, completely failed to provide the necessary machinery for peaceful change," he added.

Maurice Leon, authority on international law, saw the German breaking of the Treaty of Versailles as the outstanding feature that produced today's developments and held that this violation was made possible by the refusal of President Wilson and Prime Minister David Lloyd George of Great Britain to accept the advice of Marshal Foch, Entente generalissimo, when they drafted the peace terms.

Foch Forms a Conviction

"Long before the firing ceased, Marshal Foch had reached the conviction that the one essential of a lasting peace was international control of the Rhine bridgeheads," he said. "He did not want this control for France; he wanted it for European and world peace as the only way of assuring orderly progress in Germany toward free institutions. . . .

"As a substitute for international control of the Rhine bridgeheads over an indefinite period, until the day when Europe could rely on Germany's good faith and respect for the rights of other nations, President Wilson offered to Prime Minister Clemenceau a treaty in which the United States agreed to come to the defense of France in case of aggression by Germany. To this treaty Great Britain was a party.

"The Anglo-American obligations were to become effective upon ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate and by the British Parliament. The treaty was signed at the same time as the Treaty of Versailles. It was to be transmitted to the Senate at the same time, but was not. Under pressure, President Wilson submitted it subsequently with a message which did not explain that France had accepted it in place of the plan insisted upon by Marshal Foch. The Senate never voted on it, and it was withdrawn. It now rests in the archives of the State Department. The only purpose it ever fulfilled was to insure a second world war.

"Unless the American people take the lesson of these facts to heart, what hope can there be for the restoration of international and moral law within a reasonably near future?"

Urges Reasonable Peace

Walter W. Van Kirk, director of the National Peace Conference, called upon responsible world statesmen to declare that it was their purpose after the present war to establish a genuine world community, not a League of Victors to enslave the vanquished.

"Unless the terms of peace are clearly outlined in advance of widespread hostilities," he said, "the war will be followed in all likelihood by another Versailles Treaty. This would be a catastrophe even greater than the war itself. There must not again be a peace of vindictiveness. Let this fact be proclaimed now before it is too late. The maintenance of the present system of power politics is not worth the life of a single soldier."

Dr. Van Kirk also called upon the United States to take its place in aiding the formation of a better world order, holding that it is bound, economically and morally, to the nations now at war and to all other nations, thus giving us a vital stake in the peace which will follow.

"There must be a fresh examination by the people of the United States of the contribution to be made by our Government in the achievement of these aims," he added. "The mess in which the United States now finds itself is in large part a mess of our own making. We have been practicing a policy of political anarchy in refusing to relate ourselves constructively and helpfully to the world community. The alternative before the nations is world government or chaos."

Dr. Van Kirk also said that it was not enough to stop Hitler, that the real task before the world was to correct conditions which Hitler had been able to exploit.

Plenty of Munition For Britain's Army Assured by Minister

LONODN (AP) — Parliament heard Government assurances Sept. 21 that Britain's World War shell shortage would not be repeated.

Supply Minister Leslie Burgin said 700 firms were making shells for the British forces, and that war supplies worth £70,000,000 (about $280,000,000) had been ordered since the fight with Germany started.

Six thousand five hundred contractors were working for the Ministry of Supply, he added, and a number were being added each day.

Shortage of shells for Britain's Army in France in the World War caused a Government shakeup.

The Supply Minister further stated that the country had been divided into 13 districts, each under a trained engineer to "ensure that the whole capacity of the country is utilized."

Chicago Experts Help Chinese Push Truck Transport

CHUNGKING, China, Sept. 23 (AP)—China has set in motion plans to keep its wartime industrial and military machinery moving, with the aid of advice from United States transportation experts.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek conferred Sept. 20 with three experts from Chicago, M. I. Sheahan, A. B. Bassi and C. W. Van Pater of the Keeshin Freight Lines, Inc.

They discussed plans for converting a $25,000,000 credit, granted by the United States Export-Import Bank last December, into trucks, machinery, and fuel oil. China already has purchased 1,000 trucks and quantities of lubricating oil with that credit.

Technical Advice

Technical advice was sought, however, before starting to put into operation two-way transportation service over Chinese highways terminating in British Burma and French Indo-China.

Chinese officialdom, meanwhile, expressed misgivings about the possibility of a far-reaching Soviet-Japanese agreement as the result of their truce in hostilities along the frontier between Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia.

Little Benefit Seen

The political-military chief of Kwangsi Province, Gen. Li Tsung-jen, said he believed, however, that the truce would not enable Japan to augment its China forces much since the Japanese have only about 11 army divisions in Manchukuo. (This would be about 200,000 men, but neutral estimates of Japan's Manchukuo Army have run as high as 500,000).

General Li, commander of South Central China's Fifth War Zone, said China had cause for optimism because of improving morale. A fresh offensive for the invaders would be hazardous, he said, because of lengthening supply lines and what he termed a decline in Japanese morale.

President Bows to Congress As Leaders Map Neutrality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—With President Roosevelt's consent, Administration leaders mapped today a revised and broadened cash-and-carry program for trading with European belligerents on a specific, seven-point basis. This involved dropping the alternative plan, favored by the President in his message to Congress, for repealing the arms embargo and achieving the same ends through a combination of existing law and executive proclamation.

At the same time the isolationist group in the Senate which is fighting to retain the embargo against shipping arms, ammunition, and munitions of war to belligerents, mapped its own strategy, claimed support of 39 Senators, and discussed the formation of a national committee of prominent citizens. In this connection the names of former Gov. Phillip La Follette of Wisconsin, Herbert Hoover, Henry Ford, Charles A. Lindbergh and Charles A. Beard were informally mentioned.

Most specific development of the day was that of Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in rushing the preparation of the preliminary draft of the revised neutrality bill which will be presented to his Committee Monday. It is upon this bill that the historic fight will turn.

Basis of New Bill

Following conferences between Senator Pittman and the President it was learned that the bill will contain the six anti-war points outlined by President Roosevelt in his speech to Congress, plus a comprehensive additional one, forbidding American ships from carrying passengers or materials directly or indirectly to a warring nation. In his address the President told Congress he believed a more flexible administration of the anti-war points could be achieved if they were left fluid for carrying out under executive discretion. This was too much, however, for Senators, and the White House has yielded, it appears, under terms which Senator Pittman is now carrying out in a specific bill. The degree of presidential discretion may, in fact, provide a basis for the coming congressional struggle but a major battle already has been removed through the President's action.

Senator Pittman's proposed cash-and-carry plan runs in the following channel—U. S. ships would be banned from war zones; title to all goods to warring countries would be transferred before shipments leave America; also a ban imposed on any shipments in U. S. boats destined for belligerents. Principal feature of the bill from the Administration viewpoint would still be repeal of the embargo shipment of arms to belligerents with the other neutrality safeguards listed by President Roosevelt in his speech.

Opposing Strength

Isolationist claims to 39 votes were promptly challenged by revisionists, who estimate the opposition at about 30. Revisionists are heartened by the unanimity displayed in the meeting of the joint 20-man Democratic Steering and Policy Committee yesterday, where the former split in the party was absent. It is certain also that the Foreign Relations Committee will now vote out the amended neutrality bill, instead of blocking it as it did last term by a vote of 11 to 12. At least, four members who formerly voted to postpone action will now vote to report it with amendments.

The isolationist group on the other hand is having some difficulty with its proposed national organization which is still only in discussion stage. Former Governor La Follette attended yesterday's meeting with the 24 isolationist Senators, including his brother, Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, and is being pushed for executive director. This, however, does not meet with the approval of certain Republican conservatives, a half dozen of whom threaten to quit the bloc, though still opposing repeal, if the Wisconsin man is chosen. The two La Follette brothers, they assert, make it too much of a family matter.

It is known, independently of recent accounts, that Henry Ford strongly supports the isolationist stand taken by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan. It is assumed here that in the event of a national organization there would be no lack of campaign funds.

Meanwhile the battle of the mail pouches continues. Mail is running to the Senate Post Office at the rate of about 170,000 pieces daily as against a 40,000-average at the close of a normal session. The mail is largely against repeal. Mr. Roosevelt apparently had this in view when he told his press conference yesterday that the heavy response to his broadcast message to Congress was almost unanimously in favor of repeal.

Japan Recognizes Christianity

(Continued from Page 1)

and the Representatives approved it a month later. By its terms, all religious bodies come under control of the Ministry of Education. It is the avowed purpose of the measure to control organizations and not beliefs, but the question of practical application has its obvious perils.

It is provided that every group must have an official head who is to be held responsible by the Ministry for seeing to it that his group lives up to the Government's regulations, and there is provision for fine and imprisonment in case of disobedience. No new religious body can be formed without Government approval of creed, organization, and practices, while permission for alteration of these is required.

Christianity in Japan is by this measure no longer an alien faith, it is true; its status has become equal to that of Shintoism and Buddhism, but such an "official" status is likely to carry official responsibilities. The Shinto obligations still prevail, and Japanese of all religions must go periodically to the shrines and bow before the Emperor's portrait—a necessity which caused trouble among the Christians in Korea years ago, but which most Japanese Christians now concede to be a duty to the State rather than a religious practice conflicting with their beliefs. Nevertheless such a thing is part of a trend which clearly influences toward placing religion in a trivial status, wholly subservient to the State.

Christians Calm

The new Religions Inquiry Commission probably will not be constituted for about a year, as the time for dissolving the present body has been set for next January. Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, Vice-President of the Privy Council, is expected to be chairman and there will be 60 members with representatives of all the recognized religions including Christianity. University professors and private scholars of religions also will have seats.

It is forecast that the new group will pay special attention to the "promotion of worth-while activities," some of these evidently having to do with pursuing the war in China. Christians are maintaining calm, but their reasons for anxiety are obvious.

Germany Aids U. S. Refugees

KONIGSBERG, Germany, Sept. 23 (AP)—Approximately 55 American refugees from Warsaw found temporary haven here today, but others, fearful of dangers of flight or separation from their families, remained in the besieged Polish capital.

The Americans were among more than 1,300 foreigners being provided for by the German Foreign Office until they could arrange to return to their homes, or go to neutral countries.

It was not possible immediately to establish names or precise numbers of the Americans. They were scattered throughout the city.

At least seven members of the staff of the United States Consulate General in Warsaw were among those here.

LONDON (AP) — The United States Embassy said Sept. 22 5,042 Americans still were in the United Kingdom, at least half of whom wished to return to the United States as soon as possible.

It said about 10,000 Americans had left the United Kingdom for the United States and Canada since Aug. 24. Of the Americans who already have left, 8,828 sailed on American ships.

Holland Liner Sails

AMSTERDAM (AP) — The Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam sailed for New York Sept. 22, after the line reached agreement with sailors' unions on war risk pay for the crew.

The vessel carried 1,260 passengers, mostly Americans.

Germany's Consuls To Canada in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—German consuls and their staffs in Canada, forced to leave after Canada declared war on Germany, have arrived in the United States.

Erich Windels, German Consul-General at Ottawa, is in Washington. No new post has yet been assigned him.

German Consul Eckener at Montreal is in New York. He has been appointed to a Latin-American post, and will leave soon.

The Consul at Winnipeg was in Germany when Canada declared war.

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In Germany: Women Trained To Carry Heavy War Tasks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 23—The energetic part being played by German women in taking over duties vacated by men called to the colors, has not been unexpected. For the internal planning in the Reich has long been "geared for war."

The outbreak of war, as far as Britain and France are concerned, has introduced a new situation wherein the transfer of men from normal occupations to military forces or so-called war work has raised the problem of women's new contribution in time of national need.

Concentration on War

But in Germany the situation is somewhat different. Since 1934 Germany's four-year plan has concentrated upon the so-called "Wehrwirtschaft" or War Economy Plan whereby all the Nation's resources were directed to developing the strongest war machine possible. Measures to this end have been introduced gradually even though involving abandonment of so-called National Socialist Party theories.

This is well illustrated by the Party's attitude towards women. Soon after the Party's accession to power Robert Ley, head of the Labor Front, declared at Kassel, "The women's movement must consider as its highest aim the guidance of woman back to the family, motherhood, and the sacred source of the Nation." And so little regard did the National Socialist Party have for modern woman's ideals that there are no women members of the Reichstag, and women are excluded from the highest positions in industry and public life and relegated to the home and child bearing.

That was the period when Germany was busy settling its 6,000,000 unemployed in work. Immediately after the Reich's economic problem became one of finding workers and not work there was a marked change in the attitude towards women. They began gradually to reappear in industry and offices, and the Reich's occupation, first of Austria, then of Sudetenland and Czechoslovakia demanded men, whose former work then had to be done by women.

From the beginning of last spring particularly, attempts have been made to train women for men's jobs on the assumption that women are the most important reserves in the Labor and Home Front in a totalitarian war. Since June women have appeared as supplementary postmen and regained jobs as waitresses and on clerical staffs. They have just appeared on Berlin streets carrying heavy letter bags, and the first batch of 82 women trolley and bus conductors is now functioning.

Power Source Tapped

Many training courses have been established for replacing skilled male by unskilled female labor. When the plan of using women was tried in heavy industry it was only partially successful.

Women and older girls always worked in fields but this summer with the help of students from the universities and technical colleges they gathered the whole harvest.

Some 30,000,000 women and girls in the Third Reich have long been organized in this particular section of the Labor Front and their abilities to contribute to war ends have long been tapped. Consequently, today whereas Britain and France have in their women a source of new power, in Germany much of this has already been exhausted.

In France: Joans of Arc Carry Burdens Men Dropped

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 23—French women represent a most important element in national defense, especially in view of the fact that conscription takes almost all able-bodied men between the ages of 20 and 28. This leaves large gaps in the national economic life which women endeavor to fill. A much greater share of the responsibility for planting and harvesting now falls on the wives and daughters of mobilized peasants.

One often finds a wife carrying on a small shop when her husband is called, although this is probably less prevalent than during last year because of a tendency to evacuate large cities for fear of air raids.

Women Now Serving

Persons concerned with evacuation measures estimate that between one-third and one-half of the Paris population has departed, and this proportion will probably greatly increase if there is a serious air raid. However, the women, duly provided with gas masks, already are appearing as ticket collectors, bus conductors, postal employees, and in many other occupations.

Simultaneously conditions of modern warfare with its many mechanized branches and its need for defense against air attack have established many new services wherein French women have shown themselves eager to serve.

The most active organization for training women to participate actively in war is the "Center of Propaganda for the Greatness of the Country," founded by some 300 French women who received the decoration of the Legion of Honor for public service. During the last year this organization in Paris alone recruited 6,000 or 7,000 women for such auxiliary war services as driving automobiles, motorcycles, supervising shelters in event of air raids, enforcing anti-gas measures, co-operating with evacuation of children, and various emergency and sanitary measures. It also trained women for such war services as radio operation and paracute jumping. Its main work has been preparation for the defense of Paris against air raids.

Women Fully Instructed

The active leader of this organization, Mme. Louise Weiss, long known as an indefatigable worker for women's suffrage and equality in rights for women, told your correspondent that half a million Paris women attended the organization's lectures and received bulletins and posters containing instructions on how to meet an air gas attack.

Mme. Weiss added that the question is now urgent whether this spontaneous voluntary women's work would receive formal Government recognition. In event of this, women's auxiliary units along the lines of those existing in England would be formed.

Other women's organizations are three sections of the French Red Cross, Association of French Women, French Women's Society for Aid of Wounded Soldiers, and the Union of the Women of France. These organizations are mainly concerned with women's traditional part in war, namely, nursing and providing for the comforts of soldiers.

Large-scale evacuation of women and children, which is a feature of modern war, provides additional work for these Red Cross groups.

Social Welfare Agency

Another organization which actively organizes women for patriotic service is the Office for the Protection of Motherhood and Children, which existed in time of peace as a social welfare institution and devoted considerable effort to the relief of Spanish child refugees. This organization now specializes in assisting in the evacuation of and caring for children's colonies which have been established in relatively safe places in the country.

Patriotism of French women has been famous since the time of Joan of Arc, and there is every indication that the vast majority of French women will find means of serving their country either as members of auxiliary war services or in the less spectacular but equally necessary field of carrying on essential work from which men have been withdrawn.

Wide World; © International

Women's Auxiliary Services in Britain and France Fill Posts Men Left

Upper: French women enroll in Auxiliary Aviation Corps. Lower left, London mother and her daughter being evacuated, the mother carrying the gas masks in her bag, while the youngster looks after dolly. Lower right, New fashion note: Gas mask container to harmonize with one's costume.

In Britain: Millions of Women on Duty

(Continued from Page 1)

clothes decorated with a tin hat and a service gas mask, those with armlets, bodges on clothing or on their automobiles have been added up to several millions there still remain countless thousands to be counted—cooks who have left private homes to prepare meals for soldiers, women who have devoted endless time to preparations for and carrying out of evacuation of mothers and children from town to country, mothers, cousins, sisters, and aunts who are looking after four children instead of two so that another woman can be released for national service.

Naval Auxiliary

The extent to which women are assisting the British fleet has been shown by an official communiqué announcing 1,040 members in the Women's Reserve of the Naval Service, popularly called the Wrens, now on active duty at chief ports. These had all received full training in peacetime and many more are now being trained with a view of replacing several thousand naval men. Applications from women have been coming in at a rate of about 400 a day.

Wren's duties are largely clerical but also include mechanical work such as cleaning and oiling torpedoes and making anti-submarine nets.

The feminine contribution to the Army is Wats—Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service. Members of this organization are met at every turn in London and other military centers. Wats are far more numerous than Wrens, totalling at the beginning of the war some 980 officers, and 16,000 in other ranks. Their duties are mainly clerical, motor driving, store keeping, laundry work, cooking.

Air Service Popular

The Women's Auxiliary Air Force — or Waafs — was only founded in July, 1939, but it is one of the most popular units, owing largely to the popularity of flying. Strength of the Waafs is not yet revealed. Each company is affiliated to a flying squadron or baloon barrage center of the Auxiliary Air Force or to a R. A. F. unit. Women act as clerks, stenographers, motor drivers, equipment assistants, fabric workers, mess orderlies, and cooks.

The Women's Land Army has the fine tradition of the World War behind it, when women broke new ground in more ways than one—plowing land and appearing for the first time in breeches which caused an initial shock to a large section of the community. This Land Army aims at wartime strength of some 5,000. Recruits have poured in. Many city girls with distant roots in the soil find still a longing to get back to the land. Headquarters make strict inquiry as to the girl's ability to withstand the rigors of farm work.

So popular is the River Emergency Service that recruiting has been suspended. Girls in this service patrol the Thames in boats to render aid in event of an air raid. Women members of the Auxiliary Fire Service relieve male firefighters from many jobs such as driving smaller motor units.

Full-time women A. R. P. wardens wear a full protective uniform and carry warning air raid rattles and all-clear hand bells.

Among the hardest tasks now being carried out by women volunteers is that of a large number of drivers of ambulances and other priority vehicles who are training nightly in inky blackout to be conversant with routes in case of night air attacks.

Women, of course, are playing a major part in the Red Cross, other ambulance services, and in preparation of hospitals for overseas and home casualties.

The largest organization of all is the Women's Voluntary Service whose 2,000,000 members are controlled from 1,200 centers who for months have been steadily preparing themselves for civil defense duties. They are inspired by a pledge to do all in their power to relieve suffering and safeguard the lives and well-being of civilians, especially children. Early opportunity for practical experience came with the nation-wide evacuation of children and mothers.

In Switzerland: Women as Drivers

BERNE, Switzerland (AP)—The General Staff has informed women automobile drivers that despite Switzerland's general mobilization the Swiss Army trucks and automobiles would continue to be driven by men. Women volunteers were told, however, they might drive ambulances for auxiliary services such as the Red Cross.

Delivery Cost Cut Aim of Auto Barges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—Construction of a new type of river barge for the transportation of automobiles on inland waterways is on in a Neville Island boatyard on the Ohio River here.

Containing four decks with a capacity of 125 motor cars, the big float will be used between Indianapolis and New Orleans when it is completed for a barge line operating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

Savings made in the transportation of automobiles by water are expected to be passed on to the consumer in the form of lower prices at the delivery points, far distant from the factory.

Canada Records Building Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Building contracts awarded in Canada for August, totalling $25,827,200, reached the highest amount for any one month for the past eight years, with the single exception of the month of June, 1937, according to figures compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., of Toronto. The August 1938, total was $22,113,400.

Contracts awarded for the first eight months of the year amounted to $131,402,800, six per cent greater than the 1938 total for the corresponding period. Contemplated work for the year to date amounts to $29,235,300, or about 20 per cent more than the 1938 total.

U. S. Destroyer Towing Disabled Plane to Shore

NORFOLK, Va. (AP)—Officials at the Hampton Roads Navy Air Station reported Sept. 22 that the Destroyer Barry had reached the navy seaplane, forced down 25 miles off Cape Henry and was towing the disabled plane to Hampton Roads.

The destroyer reported members of the plane's crew were uninjured.

Fashion After a Fashion for the War

PARIS (AP)—French fashion houses have been among the war's first casualties.

Only two of the great dressmakers who set modes for most of the world are open for business today—Lanvin and Creed.

The others have closed, either because their directors were mobilized for military duty or because their clients fled to escape war.

Mainbocher, the only American among Paris couturiers, is on his way to the United States with the expressed intention of setting up shop in New York. Before leaving he told a friend he would reopen in Paris after the war and keep his New York establishment as a branch.

His Paris employees have been paid off and his car given to Miss Anne Morgan for war work.

The directors of Patou, Vionnet, Piguet, and Worth were called to the colors.

The director of Lanvin's, M. Labusquiere, also has gone to war, but Mme. Lanvin is making an effort to carry on so her sewing girls won't be turned out of jobs.

The sudden exodus of clients caused the shut-down of other houses like Alix, Schiaparelli, Chanel, and Maggy Rouff.

The house of Creed was able to carry on because it makes the kind of clothes women are looking for now—strictly tailored suits and businesslike topcoats suitable for women volunteer workers. Lower prices also have helped business.

Many dressmakers—among them Molyneux, LeLong, Paquin, Heim and Balenciaga—hope to reopen with February collections, but now they are marking time and waiting for adjustments they hope the Government will make.

The dressmakers want reductions in taxes, rents, and overhead expenditures to enable them to continue. And to this end, the Chambre Sydicale de la Couture, of which Lucien LeLong is President, is negotiating with the Government.

Not a War Where Women Just 'Knit'

(By the Canadian Press)

Vancouver, British Columbia

"This war isn't going to be the kind where women sit home and knit socks," Miss Margaret Hyndman of Toronto said when she arrived here on a tour in her capacity as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Voluntary Registration of Canadian women.

An extended war, she said, would mean that women would have to replace men on "the land, in industry, in every phase of national life. That's why Canadian women have to be organized."

"Everywhere I go, women are clamoring to help."

LONDON (AP) — Fashion, in Britain, is "carrying on."

According to Norman Hartnell, Debenhams Freebody, and the others who dress stylish London this is "definitely a stylish war."

It's not all on the distaff side either. Men are sporting pigskin gas mask cases and Sir Nevile Henderson uses a black and white striped cane for blackout nights.

Norman Hartnell, who dresses Queen Elizabeth among others, said that business was good and that although styles showed a trend toward "soberer lines and tailored models" things will probably brighten up when "we get used to the situation."

A Hartnell spokesman asserted the house hadn't made any uniforms for Queen Elizabeth, but added "of course if she desires to have some made, we will be only too glad to oblige."

Black and navy blue are the most popular colors and a black and white combination very smart, according to Hartnell's.

Some of the shops are closing for a while. Molyneux et Cie has closed its gown department "until things quiet down a bit." Debenhams Freebody is enthusiastic about its new "air raid suit," which is nothing more than our old friend the overall come back in Angora and a dozen different colors.

Another department displays an anti-mustard gas suit made of oiled silk.

Along Bond street can be seen derby hats with white bands and white gloves. The black and white idea is for blackouts—to reduce blackout bangups.

The shops are all for white and black but they are criticizing the person who suggested all the women wear white cotton stockings à la Sudetenland.

"Our customers would never stand for such things," said a salesman in a French accessory shop. "Everything else we will do—sandbags, white shoes, and the rest, but white cotton stockings —never!"

In Poland: Still Mobilized, Women Aid in Reconstruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CERNAUTI, Rumania, Sept. 23—Polish women are still "mobilized." Faced with loss of their homeland, and forced in many cases to accept foreign domination in a foreign land, they are nevertheless carrying their share of the burden with the men in the vast work of reconstruction ahead.

This willingness to "take up arms" and take over duties usually outside the sphere of the household was illustrated during the period of conflict with Germany.

Long before hostilities broke out they declared themselves "ready" should the international emergency of war arise. And when war actually began, they responded immediately to the Government's plea that they even go as far as fighting shoulder to shoulder with men in defense of the Nation.

Ready Even to Fight

Under the auspices of the Polish Society for the Military Training of Women, women's organizations banded together and were fully prepared for war work of every description before the war commenced. Those women between the ages of 18 and 45 were expected to hold themselves in readiness to serve, if need be, in the ranks with the ordinary soldiery, and many who were well above the "military" age volunteered for similar service.

Without exception, Polish women have equipped themselves with practical knowledge in matters of gas defense, aircraft work, work with fire brigades, nursing, relief work among the civilian population, defense work in connection with the large blocks of apartments in Warsaw and in other big centers. In Warsaw alone, there were more than 17,000 women pledged to the duty of taking charge of those families who, in city apartments, may, in an emergency, need their care.

Added to such defense work was the Red Cross and White Cross Associations, the former prepared for nursing, the latter for social work among the soldiers and in Army canteens and clubs. There was too the organization of the Women's Co-operative Guild, which stood ready to "man" with women's labor every commercial enterprise, from office boy to manager. An army of women was even prepared to fill the gaps in factories and on the land left by men on active service.

Rural Women Taught

Many Polish society women scoured the countryside—70 per cent of Poland's people live by the land—in the determination to be sure that every housewife, however remote her home, was instructed both in gas defense and in ways and means of attending to sufferers from gas poisoning. They taught methods of food preservation from gas, and special ways in which cooking could be done to the greatest advantage during the war.

Polish women are by no means unused to struggle. Their whole history, especially since the end of the Eighteenth Century, when Poland, as a country, disappeared from the map of Europe, partitioned between neighboring States, has been a long story of struggle. Today they are calm but determined. The work of rebuilding Poland has already begun and behind it lies the knowledge that a whole Nation of women are also enlisted, equipped with practical training in the service of their country.

Boy Scout Official Outlines Wartime Tasks for Youth

OTTAWA, Sept. 23 (CP)—Ways and means in which the Dominion's 100,000 Boy Scouts can best serve in non-military work during the present war, was discussed at a meeting of the Executive Board of the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association.

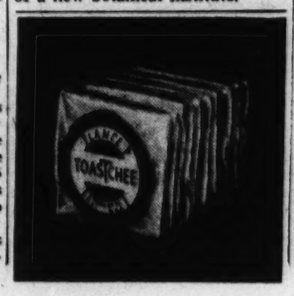
J. F. M. Stewart of Toronto, Association Vice-President, was chairman at the meeting, attended by Sir Percy Win Everett, Deputy Chief Commissioner of Imperial Headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association, London. Mr. Stewart said that services rendered by Scouts would be in general along lines of work done in the former war.

These included the supplying of messenger service, manning telephones, assisting in kitchens and in other ways at Red Cross depots and at headquarters of other special war-service organizations.

Briton Presents Villa to Il Duce

ROME (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini was presented Sept. 21 with a beautiful villa on Lake Maggiore by its English owner, Neil McEacharin, as a "fervent admirer of the Fascist regime."

In accepting, Il Duce announced the villa would become the seat of a new botanical institute.



In Russia: Wives Learn Mates' Jobs

MOSCOW (AP)—Izvestia, organ of the Soviet Government, recently reported that 250,000 wives of railway workers were beginning to learn their husbands' jobs "in case of war."

Many anxious housewives formed lines at stores to purchase supplies and foodstuffs, especially sugar. The demand has been greatly increased by army maneuvers in Poland.

Duke of Windsor Poses in Uniform Of Major General

LONDON (AP)—Maj. Gen. the Duke of Windsor, was photographed in uniform Sept. 22 for the first time since his return to England to help his Country.

Military regulations did not prevent the Duke's usual distinctive touch; he wore non-regulation shoes. His gas mask was equipped with a white sling instead of the khaki one.

As Major General he receives Army pay roughly equivalent to $20 daily.

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The Foster Parents' Plan for War Children wants to send trucks like this to France immediately to aid in the setting up of new Children's Colonies. Eric G. Muggeridge, our executive secretary, leaves shortly for France, taking with him as many trucks as we can get.

We are planning to set up colonies for war children similar to the ones we set up for the Spanish orphans. TRUCKS do the work. TRUCKS carry children, beds, food, medical supplies—everything that is needed. They are the first requirement. Our vast experience with this work has taught us how to proceed. We must once again preserve the children of war torn nations. We must be prepared to start this work immediately with TRUCKS. Our staff is already in France.

Our eight colonies for Spanish children, in and around Biarritz, France, continue uninterrupted. Time is always short in war and one must act quickly. Please send your contributions just as soon as you can. No amount is too small. Will you help make it possible for this work to go forward?

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Southern California Team Off to a More Promising Start—Gold on the Gridiron

Trojans Ready to Defend 1939 Rose Bowl Honors

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Trojans of the University of Southern California are running onto the 1939 gridiron as defending national champions (having won the 1938 Rose Bowl game), and by the looks of what Coach Howard Jones has to work with, the coming season is off to a much more promising start than the Trojans' "slow-blooming" 1938 season.

Two major backfield combinations are the most spectacular aspects, promising a better start than the 1938 defeat by Alabama in the opener. The first of the two quartets is composed of: quarter, Grenville Lansdell, 186 pounds, senior, sub one year and regular last year; left half-back, Bob Hoffman, 190, senior, regular for two years; right half-back, Jim Slatter, 196, senior, sub two years; and full-back, Bill Sangster, 170, senior, regular for two years.

Second Quartet

The second quartet, as likely to see as much time as the first (there is likely to be a re-shuffling of who's-who on each quartet), is composed of quarterback, Ambrose Schindler, 182, senior, and the power-house for two seasons until an injury made him forego last season; left half-back, Joe Shell, 187, captain and senior who has had plenty of experience; right half-back, Bob Robertson, up from the reserves; and full-back, Bob Peoples, 184, a junior who was a hard-hitting alternate last year.

After first practice on Sept. 14, Coach Jones looked kindly on this combination for the rest of his first or starting string: left end, Bill Fisk, 187, senior, regular for two years; left tackle, John Thomassin, 208, senior, sub for two years; left guard, Harry Smith, 211, sub one year and All-America last year; center, Ed Dempsey, 189, junior, sub last year; right guard, big Ben Sohn, 232, junior, sub last year; right tackle, Phil Gaspar, 219, senior, sub two years; right end, John Stonebraker, 211, junior, sub last year.

"Insertion" Group

The "insertion" or second string—all-important for its bounce to carry the game along—is composed of the following line: Al Krueger, 187, junior, who caught that spectacular pass from Doyle Nave in the last Rose Bowl game; left tackle, Howard Stoecker, 215, regular for the past two years; left guard, Floyd Phillips, 177, junior, sub last year; center, Alex Atanasoff, 192, junior, who earned his letter in 1937 but skipped last season; right guard, Pete Kalinich, who was a regular tackle on last year's frosh and who moves over to fill a need; right tackle, Bob de Lauer, 191, also a regular on last year's frosh; right end, Bob Winslow, 197, junior, who earned his letter last year as a sub.

Principal interest this season centers around the comeback of "Amblin' Andy" Schindler. When Coach Jones decided not to risk Schindler in the middle of last season but rather to keep him out in order to save a year of eligibility, many critics thought that Coach Jones had thereby decided to spend the rest of the season building character rather than winning games. But Coach Jones knew what else he had in the bag—that flashy Nave who sewed up the championship game over Duke. As it is, Nave will be pressing both Schindler, who was a first-string tailback for two seasons, and Lansdell, also a two-year letterman.

Other things being equal, Schindler should be the best in the west this year, perhaps All-America — maybe that's why Coach Jones is de-emphasizing lil' Amby by putting him on the "insertion" line-up instead of on the starting eleven.

17 Lettermen

In all, Jones has 17 lettermen returning from the squad of 27 last year. In addition are six who were out for a year: besides Schindler and Atanasoff, there are Roy Engle (right-half and full, letterman in 1937, Angelo Peccianti, full-back letterman in 1936. Dick Berryman, letterman full-back in 1936, and Phil Duboski, left-half letterman in 1936.

Also on hand are 16 non-lettermen, including those on the first two strings, and 23 sophomores, including those on the first two strings.

Robert K. Shellaby

Little World Series

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 23 (AP)—The "little World's Series" between the American Association and the International Baseball League will open next Tuesday at the International League city between Louisville of the American Association and either Newark or Rochester of the International, officials of the latter league announced.

Louisville won the American Association playoff last night. Newark has a three to two lead over Rochester in the International League playoff, and the two teams move to Rochester tonight.

Nice Prospect for Opposing Backs

U. S. C.

Head-lineman's view of a 1939 University of Southern California line: Right end, John Stonebraker; right tackle, Phil Gaspar; right guard, Ben Sohn; left guard, Harry Smith (All-America 1939); center, Ed Dempsey; left tackle, John Thomassin, and left end, Bill Fisk.

Pro Grid Chiefs Keep Peace With the Colleges

(Third in a Series on the Growth of Pro Football)

By Dillon Graham

Sports Editor, AP Feature Service

Harold (Red) Grange, the Galloping Ghost from Illinois, gave pro football a boost and made it a profitable business when he entered the game in 1925.

The famous redhead reportedly collected $50,000 for his first month of pro football and during his years as a player drew something like $200,000. Grange's days as an active player ended a short while ago and now he is an assistant coach on the Chicago Bears' squad.

Grange ranks as the biggest single drawing card in the game's history. In 1925 he drew 77,000 into New York's Polo Grounds to see his Chicago Bears play the Giants. That stands as the biggest football crowd.

Bring Reputations Along

Many college stars, including a large percentage of those selected for All-America honors, drifted into the salaried game. This increased interest because the youngsters brought ready-made reputations.

Early pro teams resorted to all kinds of ballyhoo, mostly crude imitations of circus technique. Clubowners were not only inexperienced but lacked cash for paid advertising. So there were "stunts." For instance, in 1926, when the Kansas City team came to New York to oppose the Giants, the vistors were far down in the league standing, and not a good gate attraction. So overnight they became the Kansas City Cowboys, were quickly outfitted with rented western ranch attire and invaded Wall Street, where they sold hundreds of tickets in the sophisticated financial district. On another occasion Duluth became the Eskimo Eleven.

Co-operate with Colleges

Professional football's relations with the colleges were none too cordial at first, but the pros made their peace. They adopted a rule that no club could negotiate with a college player until his class in college had been graduated. That stopped the threat that the pros would buy off heralded college stars before they had finished their allotted three years of varsity play.

The pros also are careful not to schedule games that would conflict with college contests. That's one reason most pro games are played on Sundays.

There are only two major rule differences between pro and college ball. The pros retain the goal-posts on the goal-line; the colleges have theirs 10 yards behind the goal-line. The pros forward pass anywhere behind the scrimmage line; the collegians pass from at least five yards back.

The average playing "life" of National League players is about four years. They usually quit then either to concentrate on business careers or because injuries or stiff competition has pushed them to the sidelines.

The New York Giants have the two oldest players in the league, Halfback Dale Burnett, starting his tenth year, and Capt. Mel Hein, all-league center six consecutive years, beginning his ninth.

College Football

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 22

East

Bluefield 13, Hiwassee 6.
Morris Harvey 7, Youngstown 0.
Providence 6, Rhode Island 0.
St. Vincent 12, Davis and Elkins 0.
St. Joseph's 0, Westchester (Pa.) Teachers 0, tie.
Scranton 33, St. Francis (Pa.) 0.

South

Furman 38, Erskine 7.
Richmond 37, Apprentice School 0.
Louisville 25, Transylvania 0.
Kon 18, High Point 6.
Catawba 0, Newberry 0, tie.
Tampa 27, South Georgia College 0.
Emory and Henry 12, East Tennessee Teachers 0.

Mid-west

Muskingum 32, Otterbein 0.
Detroit 20, Central (Mich.) Teachers 7.
North Dakota 13, Omaha 0.
St. Thomas (Minn.) 13, North Dakota State 0.
Ohio Northern 14, Findlay 9.
Mount Union 13, Albion 0.
Hope 18, Ferris 6.
Grand Rapids Junior 7, Olivet 6.
Platteville (Wis.) Teachers 21, Lacrosse Teachers 7.
Virginia (Minn.) Junior 19, Northland 2.
Gustavus Adolphus 19, River Falls (Wis.) Teachers 0.
Superior (Wis.) Teachers 20, Augustana (S. D.) 7.
Cornell (Iowa) 6, St. Ambrose 0.
Winona (Minn.) Teachers 14, St. Mary's (Minn.) 0.
Moorhead (Minn.) Teachers 6, Bemidji Teachers 0.
Maryville (Mo.) Teachers 7, Northeastern (Okla.) Teachers 0.
Washburn 27, Baker 0.
Missouri Valley 46, Moberly Junior 0.
McPherson 25, Bacone Indians 0.
Central (Mo.) 13, Kemper 0.
Southwestern (Kans.) 0, College of Emporia 0, (tie).
Dakota Wesleyan 10, Springfield (S. D.) Normal 0.
Midland 13, Yankton 7.
Wayne (Neb.) Teachers 13, Morningside 7.
Buena Vista 12, Sioux Falls 7.
Wahpeton Science 13, Minot (N. D.) Teachers 0.
Chadron (Neb.) Teachers 7, Ottawa 6.

Southwest

Oklahoma Baptist 7, Ouachita 6.
Arkansas State Teachers 26, Miami (Okla.) Junior 0.
New Mexico 29, New Mexico State Teachers 7.
Southwest Teachers 0, University Preparatory 0, (tie).
Northwestern (Okla.) Teachers 20, Panhandle Aggies 0.

Far West

Eastern Washington College 33, Lewiston Normal 0.

Pennant Race At a Glance

By the Associated Press

The Cincinnati Reds, who came into the home stretch of the National League pennant race with two more games left to play than the St. Louis Cardinals, cashed one of their extra contests Sept. 22 to increase their lead half a game.

The pace-makers whipped the Pittsburgh Pirates 7-0 and 10-9 and moved three full games in front of the Redbirds, who made the most of what opportunity they had by beating the Chicago Cubs 3-2.

The Reds also are scheduled for another doubleheader with the Pirates today while the Cardinals are playing a single contest. Thereafter the clubs will have an equal number of games—four of them against each other next week.

One effect of the Reds' double victory was to make them dormie against the Brooklyn Dodgers who are now 14 games behind with 14 left to play.

The standing:

Club	Won	Lost	Games behind	Games to play
Cincinnati	90	54		10
St. Louis	87	57	3	9 (x)
Chicago	80	67	8½	7
Brooklyn	74	66	14	14

(x) One game with New York cancelled. Games to play:
Cincinnati—With Pittsburgh Sept. 23, 23, 24, 29, 30, Oct. 1; with St. Louis Sept. 26, 26, 27, 28.
St. Louis—With Chicago Sept. 23, 24, 29, 30, Oct. 1; with Cincinnati Sept. 26, 26, 27, 28.

Crowley Admits Fordham As Good as Last Eleven

NEW YORK (AP)—Perhaps he figures that a denial would be the same as trying to hide a 10-gallon hat in a teacup, so Jim Crowley risks loss of his card in the coaches' union by coming right out and admitting his Fordham football team should be "as good as last year."

"We lost only four regulars, and have some pretty good replacements," says the dapper tutor who looks about the same as he did when he was one of the famed "Four Horsemen," except that there is about 40 pounds more of him.

Toughest Schedule

"But," he adds hastily, "I think we have the toughest schedule in the country. The teams we meet in intersectional games all seem to be up this year. There's Tulane and Alabama, rated with Tennessee as the South's best. There's Rice, a Southwest favorite; St. Mary's, rated with U. S. C. as a coast powerhouse, and Indiana, a representative midwest team.

"And don't forget Pittsburgh. I think it's due to surprise everybody."

The Rams lost End Henry Jacunski, Tackle Paul Berezny, Guard Mike Kochel and Halfback Mike Hearn from the 1938 starting line-up, with Co-Captains Jacunski and Kochel the most difficult to replace. However, Crowley can put a team of lettermen on the field, with a 200-pound line that should cause him little worry.

Weak in Depth

He has three experienced ends, but is weak in depth there. The tackle reserves are pretty good, but lack experience. The guards are adequate, although not outstanding. He has the same two centers—Louis DeFillippo and Jim Haggerty, and the same quarterback, Bill Krywicki.

Jim Blumenstock, a fine soph prospect, and Leonard Eshmont will alternate at left half, and Dominic Principe is back for full. But the right halfback berth is wide open, with Stan Lewczyk, Pete Holovak and Steve Kazlo trying to get in.

Eshmont, John Kuzman, a huge tackle, and DeFillippi loom as the standouts among the veterans, but the boy who may glitter brighter than them all is the sophomore halfback, Blumenstock. A stocky 178-pounder, he passes so well that the Rams may travel by air more often this year than they have in the past.

Light Backfield

The Ram backfield shapes up as comparatively light, about 173 pounds, but Crowley says that is just a coincidence, and not because he favors light, fast men such as his own "Four Horsemen." In Holovak and Eshmont he has two rapid runners, although the opposition is liable to even it up by running back when Holovak is in there. He's a little hazy on defense.

Last year the Rams won six games, lost one and tied two. With as good, if not a better, team this year the outlook is promising on the surface.

"We might be better and still lose more games," Crowley worries. "That schedule—"

That schedule:

Sept. 30—Waynesburg. Oct. 7—Alabama; 14—Tulane at New Orleans; 28—Pittsburgh. Nov. 4—Rice; 11—Indiana; 18—St. Mary's. Dec. 2—New York University.

Di Mag Falls Back to .385

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Any visions Joe Di Maggio may have had of becoming the Major Leagues' first .400 hitter in nine years withered into nothingness this week as the New York Yankees' star continued in a hitting slump.

As a consequence, his batting average, which two weeks ago was an impressive .405, and last week was .390, fell another five points to .385.

He still was without opposition for the American League batting championship because Jimmie Foxx, the only player within nearly 50 points of him, was out of baseball for the season convalescing.

In the National League, Johnny Mize got the breaks on his slide and raised his percentage from .349 to .351. In the meantime, Joe Medwick, his fellow star in the St. Louis Cardinals' constellation, ended the chase by dropping from .338 to .333.

The 10 leaders in each league.

American League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Di Maggio, N Y	114	439	103	169	.385
Foxx, Boston	125	487	131	187	.384
Johnson, Phila	144	520	109	175	.337
Keller N Y	106	382	85	128	.335
Keltner, Cleve	145	558	80	186	.333
Trosky, Cleve	120	446	90	148	.332
Rolfe N Y	146	624	135	205	.329
McQuinn, St L	143	577	92	188	.326
Gehringer, Det	108	371	79	121	.326
Kreevich, Chicago	135	510	75	165	32.4

National League

Mize, St L	141	533	99	187	.351
Medwick, St Louis	142	563	92	188	.333
McCormick, Cinci	146	595	95	196	.329
P. Waner, Pitts	118	426	60	140	.329
Goodman, Cinci	117	446	83	145	.325
Arnovich, Phila	129	477	86	154	.323
Slaughter, St L	140	566	91	182	.321
Hassett, Boston	137	551	69	176	.319
Bonura, N Y	121	431	75	144	.319
Danning, N Y	128	496	78	156	.315

'Goat' and 'Hero'

FREMONT, Neb., Sept. 23 (AP)—Frank Marr, Midland College fullback, played the role of "goat" and "hero" within three minutes last night as Midland beat Yankton College, 13 to 7, in a football game at Yankton, S. D.

With Yankton leading, 7 to 0, and three minnutes to play, Midland scored but Marr fumbled the snapback and the try-for-point was smothered.

With 21 seconds to play, Marr broke loose and ran 59 yards for the tochdown that won for Midland.

'No More Applications'

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23 (AP)—"No more applications for World Series tickets!" was the word sent out yesterday by General Manager Warren C. Giles of the Cincinnati Reds.

Requests for approximately 65,000 seats, or more than twice the capacity of Crosley Field, have poured into club offices.

Standing room and bleacher seats will be sold later.

Freak Football

LAFAYETTE, Tenn., Sept. 23 (AP)—This is the tale of two football teams, or how to go beserk in one easy lesson.

Celina and Lafayette high schools played what was advertised as a football game:

Both sides lost more ground than they gained. Lafayette gained 62, lost 78 while Celina marched 73 and backed up 83.

But Celina won 2-0 because they pushed Lafayette back of its own goal line.

Tennis Ranking

PARIS, Sept. 23 (AP)—Bobby Riggs of Chicago and Alice Marble of Los Angeles, American and Wimbledon singles champions, were ranked the world's best tennis players in a list compiled by Pierre Gillou, president of the French Lawn Tennis Federation.

John Bromwich of Australia was placed next to Riggs in the men's rankings, while Kay Stammers of England was listed second among the women.

Seibert Benefit Game Oct. 29

Manager Art Ross of the Boston Bruins, returning to Boston from the semi-annual meeting of the Governors of the National Hockey League, which meeting decided the operation of a League schedule for the coming season, announced that the date of the benefit game to be played for the late Babe Seibert of Les Canadiens Hockey Club would be Sunday, Oct. 29, in Montreal. An All-Star team will play Les Canadiens.

The All-Star team will be managed by Ross, and will be selected by Ross and President Frank Calder of the National League. Ross said that in his selection of the squad he intended to follow the consensus of selection by the hockey writers of the United States and Canada for the 1939 All-Star team.

Ross also said the N. H. L. would operate this next season as nearly normal as possible and that the Bruins players would report for training at Hershey, Pa., Monday, Oct. 16.

The Canadian representatives, Savard and Smythe, had conveyed to the Board of Governors the impression, and practically the assurance, that the Canadian Government and public wish sports carried on as usual, and that assurance prompted the league governors to go ahead with the season's plans.

With the exception of Eddie Shore, who will train with his Springfield Club, and Ray Getliffe, who has been sold to Canadiens, all members of the 1939 World Champions and Stanley Cup Bruins' squad will report at Hershey. The number of amateurs who will try out with the Bruins this year will be limited, and Ross said that he would announce those amateurs after he had talked with President Weston Adams.

Dutton Announces

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Mervyn (Red) Dutton arrived yesterday to complete his plans for the National Hockey League season and announced he had signed enough new players to make his New York Americans "the fastest and toughest team in the history of the club."

The No. 1 acquisition is big Chuck Conacher, former star Toronto right winger who was turned back to the Maple Leafs by Detroit last season when the Red Wings failed to complete a conditional purchase.

Most of the other newcomers also come from Toronto or from the Syracuse Stars of the International-American League, a Maple Leaf "farm." Harvey (Bucher) Jackson, who worked at left wing when Conacher was at right on Toronto's famous "kid" line, Frank (Buzz) Boll and Elwyn (Doc) Romnes were acquired late last spring in a trade for Dave (Sweeney) Schriner. Chuck Shannon and Murray Armstrong, forwards, and "Bummer" Doran, defense man, are coming up from Syracuse and Pat Egan, another defense player, from Seattle of the Pacific Coast League.

Miss Traung Wins

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Dorothy Traung of San Francisco defeated Mrs. Harrison Flippin of Philadelphia 4 and 3 to win the 27th annual Berthilyn Cup invitation women's golf tournament at Huntington Valley Country Club Sept. 22.

Miss Traung also won the tournament in 1936.

Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press

American League

New York at Washington.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Detroit at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Chicago.

National League

Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
Chicago at St. Louis.

International League Final Playoff

Newark at Rochester.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	102	48	.703
Boston	85	60	.581
Cleveland	82	63	.566
Chicago	79	65	.549
Detroit	74	70	.514
Washington	62	82	.432
Philadelphia	53	93	.363
St. Louis	41	102	.287

Results Sept. 22

Boston 7, Philadelphia 5.
Cleveland 5, Detroit 4.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	90	54	.625
St. Louis	87	57	.604
Chicago	80	67	.544
Brooklyn	74	66	.529
New York	70	71	.496
Pittsburgh	67	78	.462
Boston	59	81	.421
Philadelphia	44	91	.312

Results Sept. 22

Cincinnati 6, Pittsburgh 0.
Cincinnati 10, Pittsburgh 9.
St. Louis 3, Chicago 2.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Pittsburgh Pirates beat Cincinnati, 5-3 to hold two-game lead over Chicago Cubs, which defeated St. Louis, 7-2; Giants and Reds eliminated from race.

Three Years Ago

Buffalo beat Baltimore, 4 games to 2, in final International League playoff series winning right to play Milwaukee, of the American Association in Little World Series.

Five Years Ago

Detroit clinched American League pennant for the first time since 1909 as New York Yankees were shut out, 5-0, by Boston Red Sox.

Chess — By Frederick R. Chevalier

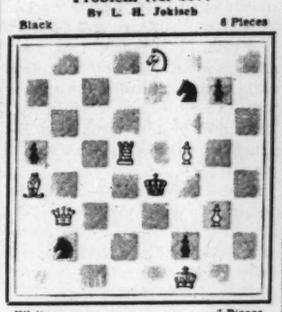
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sept. 23, 1939

Problem No. 2177

By L. H. Jokisch

Black — 6 Pieces



White — 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two.

(Chess Amateur, July, 1914)

Problem No. 2178

By L. H. Jokisch

Black — 5 Pieces

White — 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three.

(British Chess Magazine, April, 1912)

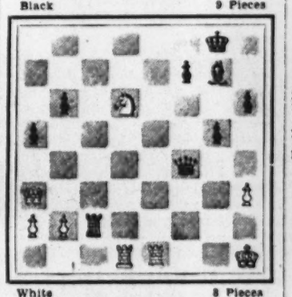
Soutions to Problems

No 2175 B-Q
No. 2176 1 R-Kt — BxR
2 R-Q3
1 ——— — RxP or B-K5
2 R-Kt6ch

End-Game No 477 White wins 1 Q-Kt6. Kt-B1: 2 RxB, ;RxR; 3 Kt-B5, Q-B; 4 KtxPch, K-R; 5 KtxPch, K-Kt; 6 Kt-K5ch, K-R; 7 Q-Kt5 Q-B4; 8 Q-R4ch, Kt-R2; 9 Kt-Kt6 mate.

End-Game No. 478

Black — 9 Pieces



White — 8 Pieces

White to play and win

(Vidmar-Euwe, Carlsbad, 1929 White finds a decisive way of guarding against the grave Black threat.)

Euwe First at Bournemouth

The turnament held during July at Bournemouth, England resulted in a triumph for Dr Max Euwe, Amsterdam school teacher and former champion of the world. He finished a half-point ahead of Flohr and Klein, who scored 8½. Next were Landau and Koniz with 6½.

13-Year-Old New British Women's Champion

The tournament to determine the leading player of the feminine sex was held at the same time as the international masters' tournament won by Euwe. Here the result was a surprising victory by Elaine Saunders, a 13-year-old, who permitted only two draws. Mrs. Mitchell was second.

Buenos Aires Team Tournament

Very little news of the international team tournament held at Buenos Aires during late August and early September has been cabled. War broke out just as the preliminaries finished and the British team, which qualified for the finals along with fifteen other teams, at once withdrew since three members of the team were called for service and a boat was available.

The war had its effect, since Poland, Germany, and France all qualified, and in addition a team representing Bohemia-Moravia. It was decided that matches between belligerents would not be played, but would be scored as draws, 2-2.

Dr Alekhine is playing first board for France, and Capablanca is playing first board for Cuba, so that these two veteran giants should meet once more, even if they never meet in match play. Other world-renowned masters competing are Dr Tartakower, Poland; Keres, Estonia; Stahlberg, Sweden.

In a few weeks games from this all-starred tournament should be available for publication.

Here is one of Alekhine's wins in the preliminaries of the Buenos Aires team championship. His Bulgarian opponent was slowly worn down by the world champion's superior handling of the ending.

Sicilian Defense

Alekhine White	Zwetoff Black	Alekhine White	Zwetoff Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	30 K-B3	K-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	31 R-Q3	K-K2
3 P-B3	Kt-KB3	32 P-KKt4	P-B3
4 P-K5	PxP	33 P-KR4	Kt-R3
5 Kt-P	Kt-B3	34 P-R5	Kt-Kt1
6 KtxKt	PxKt	35 R-Kt3	K-Q2
7 B-B4	B-B4	36 P-R5	K-K2
8 P-Q3	P-K3	37 P-R3	K-Q2
9 Q-R5	Q-Q2	38 K-K4	K-K2
10 P-KR3	B-K2	39 K-Q3	K-Q2
11 Kt-Q2	R-Q	40 Kt-Kt3	Kt-R3
12 Castles	BxQP	41 Kt-Q2	K-B3
13 B-KB	Q-B	42 P-Kt3	Kt-Kt1
14 QxPch	Q-Q2	43 Kt-K4	Kt-Q2
15 Q-R6	Castles	44 R-R5	B-K2
16 Kt-B4	Q-B2	45 Kt-B3	R-Kt2
17 Q-R5	QxQ	46 Kt-Kt5	K-Kt3
18 KtxQ	R-Q1	47 P-Kt4	P-QR3
19 B-K7	R-R3	48 Kt-B3	K-B2
20 Kt-Kt3	R-B	49 RxRP	PxP
21 P-QB4	K-B	50 Kt-Kt5ch	K-Q
22 KR-Q	R-Q1	51 PxP	BxP
23 RxR	BxR	52 RxP	B-B4
24 R-Q	K-K2	53 B-Q7	Kt-B
25 Kt-R5	B-K4	54 R-B8	K-Q2
26 R-Q3	B-B3	55 K-K4	K-Q2
27 R-Kt3	Kt-Q2	56 K-Q5	B-Kt8
28 P-B4	B-Q3	57 B-Kt4ch	K-Q
29 K-B2	Kt-Kt3	58 K-K6	Resigns

Landau is undoubtedly second to Euwe in Dutch chess. In the second tournament played at Amsterdam early this summer, he tied Euwe for first honors, ahead of Cortlever and Flohr. Here is how Flohr fell.

King's Indian Defense

Landau White	Flohr Black	Landau White	Flohr Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 BxB	K-B
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	19 Kt-K	KtxKt
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	20 Q-Q4ch	K-Kt
4 P-K4	P-Q3	21 QRxKt	P-R5
5 P-KKt3	QKt-Q2	22 P-B5	RPxP
6 B-Kt2	P-K4	23 RPxP	Q-B2
7 KKt-K2	Castles	24 P-QKt4	Kt-R3
8 Castles	R-K	25 P-B6	P-R4
9 P-Kt3	PxP	26 Q-Q2	K-R2
10 KtxP	Kt-B4	27 Kt-Q4	R-Kt1
11 P-B3	Kt(KB3)-Q2	28 Q-Kt5	KtxP
12 B-Kt2	Kt-K4	29 Kt-B5	BxKt
13 Kt(B3)-K2	P-QB3	30 PxB	KR-K
14 B-B3	Q-Kt3	31 B-K4	R-Kt4
15 K-R	P-QR4	32 PxPch	PxP
16 Kt-B2	R-Q	33 QxKtPch	K-B
17 P-B4	Kt(Kt4)-Q3	34 P-B7	Resigns

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

International League Final Playoff

Newark 4, Rochester 1.

American Association Final Playoff

Louisville 6, Indianapolis 5.
(Louisville wins final series, 4-1.)

Southern Association Final Playoff

Nashville 7, Atlanta 6 (10 innings).
(Nashville wins final series, 4-3.)

Pacific Coast League semifinal Playoffs

Sacramento 9, San Francisco 0.
(Los Angeles and Seattle teams traveling.)

Three straight wins gave Bobby Riggs permanent possession of the Meadow Club's tennis cup.

Gridman Jack Torrence weighs 312.

WHERE TO DINE

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

BLUE LANTERN INN
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Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

What Do High School Children Think About Their Parents?

With PTA's Planning Programs This Summary From One Secondary School May Be Helpful

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As another school year gets under way, parents may be interested to learn some of the things which their children have said about them. Over a period of time, a typical cross section of pupils in a secondary school have indicated by means of a questionnaire, which they could answer anonymously, certain points which are certainly worthy of parents' attention.

Those of us who have the privilege of working with young people have always been sure of the wholesomeness, fairness, and sincerity of youth. One may read certain statements by careless writers which have an alarming note. But this study indicates otherwise. Some of the issues which adults seem to feel are youths' problems are not major issues with the young people. The latter say that their problems are of a different nature. They are matters of common sense. The boys and girls say they expect to do their share of work in the home, in the garden, and around the farm. They expect to go to bed at a reasonable hour! They are perfectly willing their parents shall know their companions, and where they are going for their good times. They do not expect to have the family car any time they wish!

A Different Category

No, their points about parents fall into a different category entirely. The point mentioned most frequently is this: They don't like to be interrupted needlessly when they are studying, playing, or working! There is a life lesson involved in this. One of the important things to learn in youth is the power of concentration, the ability to give one's whole thought to the immediate matter. Perhaps we, as adults, have been careless in this matter. We interrupt, when we could wait.

The second point seems even more important in certain ways than the one just mentioned. Boys and girls say we do not take their ideas and opinions seriously. If we believe that the growth and integrity of individuality are vitally important aspects of the whole educational process, we as parents and teachers must give honest consideration to the expanding thoughts of our boys and girls. As adults, we try to grow and expand mentally. The horizons of youth broaden so rapidly that of necessity their opinions and ideas change with breath-taking rapidity, it may seem. The point of importance, however, is that this is a life situation, and youths are entitled to an honest discussion and serious point of view from parents and teachers.

It may well be that experience and maturity of judgment tell us that boys' and girls' opinions have not reached the level which will come. But give them your best efforts. Youth is pre-eminently fair and logical. If parents are brusque and derisive, no one can foresee the deleterious effects on a sensitive and earnest mind.

Third, let us not thoughtlessly embarrass children by asking them to do anything of a "show-off" nature, or by discussing them in their presence with friends or visitors present.

A Fine Distinction

There is a very fine distinction here which thoughtful parents will appreciate. It is a splendidly wholesome thing when boys and girls are taught to take a natural part in home entertaining. It teaches them to give enjoyment to others; it builds confidence; it impresses the life lesson that entertainment in the home is the best of all and that one need not depend on commercial entertainment for recreation. This is truly a part of education for life, and deserves careful planning by parents. But do not let the atmosphere become a show-off environment. If we keep it on the high level of bringing pleasure to others, of contributing one's part to a group activity, we achieve a lesson which will help boys and girls.

The fourth point is a very practical matter. Be considerate while boys and girls are doing their homework. We may not believe in the homework system which has grown up with our junior and senior high school development. While they have to do it, however, it is only fair that parents provide as good an environment as they can. The ideal situation, perhaps, is an individual room, but this is by no means an absolute necessity. In thousands of homes, boys and girls gather around the dining room or kitchen table—and do splendid work. There needs to be space to spread books and papers and notebooks. Check the lighting to see it is adequate. Dictionaries and reference books should be available. Don't put on a tantalizing radio program if the situation is such that boys and girls must hear it.

Finally, boys and girls wish their parents would take time to play games with them, go to events with them, and in general, have good times as a family group. The world may seem a very busy place, it is true, and adults are preoccupied with many worthy and necessary projects. The modern woman no longer confines her influence to a small sphere. She is active in many civic and cultural lines.

The point for us who are older to remember is that youth deserves a part of our energies and time in recreation. It has an intangible but vitally essential quality in building boys and girls into the all-around personalities we wish them to be. **Haydn S. Pearson**

© Fox

Recording Their Impressions From First-Hand Observation

Time was when school children almost never were taken to museums except by devoted friends, parents, and nannies, and then only on holidays and after school hours. Yet all that time the museums contained, as they do now, valuable educational exhibits. Happily, today, and during school time, school excursions to museums and also to other interesting places are becoming the rule. In the Haslemere Museum, Surrey, a valuable and beautiful collection of British birds is housed, and in normal times groups of children often visit it for instruction. Before the cases shown here are children of a class from a Petersfield co-educational school.

School Terms—Teachers' Salaries

Schools in the cities of the United States operate approximately 181 days, while those in rural communities are open only about 163 days. The United States Office of Education reports, however, that the rural school term is lengthening each year.

Records reveal that there are slightly fewer pupils attending rural schools throughout the United States than there are attending city schools, although there are more rural schoolteachers than city schoolteachers.

The average annual salary of teachers in cities is about $1,818; of teachers in rural areas, about $827. State reports indicate that teachers' salaries have been substantially increased during the past 2 or 3 years, although a few States have decreased teachers' salaries.

There are still 124,000 one-teacher schools in the United States, enrolling 2,725,000 children. These schools are being eliminated and replaced by larger, better-equipped school plants at the rate of 2,000 a year.

Four million children will be transported to school each day during the 1939-40 school term.

There is now a tendency in most States to decrease the number of pupils taught by each teacher in order to increase the effectiveness of instruction by giving more personal and individual attention to pupils. From 1934 to 1938, however, the States of Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and Vermont reported an increase in the number of pupils under each teacher's direction.

A Mealtime Occasion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"When we were children mother had to feed us simply and inexpensively to keep within her budget," said a young woman, "but somehow she managed to make each meal seem an occasion. She never wore an apron to the table even if we ate in the kitchen, and the table was always tastefully arranged. Usually there were flowers, or a fruit and vegetable centerpiece. Sometimes she surprised us with a candy man or gingerbread boy at each plate. She would not let us hurry our meals, but instead of nagging about it, she told jokes and stories or suggested topics for discussion that kept us from rushing away. When Dad was home to a meal we tried to look our best to please him because mother gave us the idea that Dad was better than the best of company so we must act accordingly.

Everyone was encouraged to contribute his or her bit toward making mealtime a merry occasion. Good table manners were expected to grow in us naturally because we wished to have everyone enjoy himself. Conversation tended to be worth while. Mother said eating together was a sign of friendship, and a family gathered around a table made one of the happiest times of the day. Since I have grown up I realize that mother injected some very valuable ingredients into that simple food and planned wisely and well when she gave our meals the dignity and interest of a special occasion." **L. L. R.**

The Blue-Birds Explore the 'World'

"Down by a shining water well,
I found a very little dell,
No higher than my head.

This was the world and I was king;
For me the bees came by to sing.
. . . .

R. L. Stevenson

By A. D. Horsfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Blue-Birds, too, have their own little territory—a garden made on a sea cliff, with grassy banks and rocky terraces and unexpected little nooks and corners. And in order that they may become the better acquainted with their own little domain, we occasionally arrange, during the summer term, a "treasure hunt."

The "explorers" are divided into two bands, and we are careful to insure that the "Captains," at least, know how to read. Reading becomes a really serious matter when the omission of an inconvenient word, or the mere misreading of a letter, may result in the whole expedition becoming hopelessly lost! It needs a cool head to differentiate between "North" and "South" and "East" and "West," when a pack of followers is straining at one's heels like impatient little hounds!

Their Instructions

We give each "Captain" his separate instructions on a different colored paper and then shake hands solemnly with him, wishing him good hunting and a safe return from his adventurous journey.

"Captain Scott's" instructions may order him to proceed,

"Where the fuchsia droops its head,
And hunt around the pansy bed."

"Doctor Livingstone" may be told to

"Go down sixteen steps,
Leave the terrace behind.
A note in the sycamore
Surely you'll find."

The messages are dispersed about the garden so as to insure the maximum of running to and fro, and are hidden, not too obviously, in the branches of trees, in chinks of rocks, or in beds of flowers. One clue naturally leads to the next:

"Right in the north of this garden fair,
You'll find a path that leads nowhere."

"Go left and left and left once more,
Then hunt around the cellar door."

"Go where the periwinkle grows,
The spot that Peter Tortoise knows."

"In the south of the sand-tray dig with care,
You'll find the treasure buried there."

The "treasure" is easily arranged—preferably something to eat, such as a small tin of sweets which the members of the band can share. We provide a separate "treasure" for each band. Captain Scott must not be forestalled a second time!

"I made a boat, I made a town,
I searched the caverns up and down,
And named them one and all."

R. L. Stevenson

It is very important that all newly discovered territory should be duly charted, so we have prepared for the use of the Blue-Birds a brightly colored picture-map of their domain. There are no names on the map itself. These are supplied separately on little tickets which the Blue-Birds themselves have to put in place. The tickets read as follows: "We come through this gate to school." "Where the Toad swims." "Where the girls do their sewing." "The Secret Path." "The Hedge-Sparrow's Nest." "Here we find caterpillars." "The Slide." "Bump!"—and so on.

The next map we give the Blue-Birds shows their own kingdom in relation to the larger world outside. Here we have depicted—not dull things like police-stations and council-chambers—but really important land-marks, such as toy-shops and ice-cream kiosks, and the children's own homes. Here we have thumbnail sketches of "Bill-and-Richard's House," and "Little-Anne's House," and "The Way to Terence's House." These always arouse great enthusiasm among the children.

"You've left out MY house," complains Susan, a newcomer. "It's a roundy-squary house," she explains.

Here we discover Daddy playing golf, and Mummy playing tennis, and the riding-stables, and the donkeys on the sands. Bill insists on demonstrating with a grubby forefinger the exact way he comes to school. (We are surprised he arrives as punctually as he does!)

Historical Traditions

Once again the little tickets come into play: "Golf Links," "Tennis Courts," "Railway Station," and also the official titles of some of the streets, which, however, the Blue-Birds are inclined to resent as being less obvious and self-explanatory than "The Road where Ruth lives," "Anne-a'-Michael's Street," and so on. After all, they but share the common trait of explorers, as witness, Cook Strait, Pennsylvania, Hudson's Bay—and even America, if it comes to that!

Our next step is to show the children one of the attractive picture-maps of the county that the Railway Company helpfully provides, and we have another poster depicting the shipping-routes that connect our coast with Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Truly our horizons are broadening!

"Oh, where are you going to, all you Big Steamers,
With England's own coal, up and down the salt seas?"
"We are going to fetch you your bread and your butter,
Your beef, pork, and mutton, eggs, apples, and cheese."
"And where will you fetch it from, all you Big Steamers,
And where shall I write you when you are away?"
"We fetch it from Melbourne, Quebec, and Vancouver—
Address us at Hobart, Hong-Kong and Bombay."

(This dialogue-poem of Kipling's provided us, incidentally, with a useful item for our puppet-show, represented by the fret-sawed figure of a little boy in the foreground and the "Big Steamer" passing majestically at intervals along the back-cloth.)

A Gallant Effort

We even made a gallant effort to follow the King and Queen across the great Continent of America, but our imaginations boggled at the task, and we thought it better to return to our own familiar little domain:

"I played there were no deeper seas,
Nor any wider plains than these,
Nor other Kings than me.

At last I heard my mother call
Out from the house at even-fall,
To call me home to tea."

(R. L. Stevenson)

'Links Between The Americas'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

"Links Between the Americas" has just been published by the University of California Extension Division itemizing available classes and lecturers throughout the State as well as correspondence courses and educational films on all subjects relating to the Americas. The specialized leaflet was conceived during July conferences in Berkeley with Dr. Ben M. Cherrington the Federal Division of Cultural Relations.

The leaflet lists 10 classes in San Francisco, seven in Oakland, four at Berkeley, and 13 here; 11 correspondence courses; 20 silent films; eight sound films; and 12 traveling lecturers.

For Better Schools

Sixteen States in the United States have recently made exhaustive studies of their school systems for the purpose of improving school administration and educational facilities. They are Arizona, Arkansas, California, Illinois, Kentucky, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Texas, Washington and New York. These investigations are revealing how States can provide a higher standard of education for the money spent.

How About a Leaf Party For the Little Folks?

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Missouri

Dear Friends:

Isn't this a beautiful time of year for us parents, teachers, aunts, and neighbors? Had I a magic wand, I should wave it over all the readers of this column and they would immediately be in a grand woodsy place where the colorful leaves of hickory, maple, cycamore, and oak are falling. Another wave of the wand and they would be impelled to organize the following expedition:

Gather together all the little folks in the neighborhood for a leaf party. Tell them to wear old clothes and old shoes which will not mind a bit of tearing and scuffing. Pockets are a convenience much to be desired, since a simple lunch—of frosted graham crackers and raisins—is more easily stored in pockets than carried in paper bags. A canteen of water and a supply of dixie cups will adequately quench thirst for the party. (Once I made a before-the-party trip to the luncheon spot with a case of pop and hid it in a great pile of leaves. Many were the squeals of delight at the finding of such hidden treasures!)

Select the path or route through the woods where the greatest collections of leaves are to be found, for kicking through leaves is the most fun of all. To push one's way through great heaps of them from ankle to knee depth approaches being pure joy.

Some time during the trip have the party stop, and while everyone is quiet let the children watch the motion of the leaves downward—spinning, whirling, tossed by the wind, etc. Even though the party lasts for a couple of hours, you, as party leader, will not be hard put to it for games, since the children will invent their own—from competitions which involve hunts for the largest and most colorful leaves to the individual or group who can mass the largest pile of leaves to jump in!

If you love children—and leaves in the fall—I hope you'll find time for at least one leaf party.

(Mrs.) A. K.

Rainy Day Activities

Nebraska

Dear Editor:

I have found so many helpful suggestions in the Parent Column I want to send a small contribution.

On rainy and cold days my two small children, six and ten years, find it hard to be contented indoors.

Throughout the year I plan and take the children on many excursions in order to spend some time in the beautiful out-of-doors. On these trips I teach the children to observe the lovely characteristics in each season of the year. We learn many lessons about nature, and carry home with us beautiful mental pictures.

The little girl carries a notebook and pencil with her and writes down the main lesson we have learned during our outing, also the most outstanding incident of the day. When we return home she puts her notes into one of two portfolios we made; then when she has moments with which she does not know what to do, she takes her notes and writes short stories about the thoughts gained that day.

The other portfolio I let the little boy claim. I give him old magazines and he cuts out pictures to illustrate the stories his sister writes. It is wonderful what an interest he takes in her writing and how well he cuts out the pictures. She is learning to use a dictionary and a concordance, and we have made very good use of the series "Paging the Young Author" published last year in The Christian Science Monitor. They now look forward to rainy days and we do have very happy times together.

I am very grateful to The Parent for it helps us plan the best ways of meeting the needs of our growing children.

(Mrs.) V. H. D.

Convenient Table Top

Indiana

Dear Friends:

As I, too, so much enjoy the Parent Column in The Christian Science Monitor, I would like to share this idea with others. In the evening my two school girls love to sit around the dining-room table where they can be together and do their homework and have plenty of room. This was all very well for the homework, but a little hard on the table. In fact, so hard that we felt we must work out a plan whereby they would not always have to think about whether or not they were scratching the table.

I bought a remnant of linoleum, and cut it to fit the table too exactly. No gluing is necessary: it stays on the table perfectly flat and makes a smooth surface to work on. The girls and other children can work on this table without any fear whatsoever; and when not in use a tablecloth can easily be put over it. This has proved that what blesses one blesses others, for many of the children have said they must tell their mother about this.

I am so glad to share the idea with others.

(Mrs.) A. B.

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see, all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department. We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of The Parent

A Saturday Column

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The Home Forum

The Exile

When I was young, the beautiful sea was wide,
Stretching beyond the farthest dream of space,
And over my body I felt the curving tide,
All of its shining magic in my face.
Along the sands I gathered patterned shells,
Held them against my ear and suddenly there
I heard a music like the toss of bells
In ports where moonlight drifted cold and clear.
And turtle eggs I found, a heron's feather
Still warm with eager flight into the sun,
And sea-anemones when gull-gray weather
Blew shoreward from the wind's dark clarion.
And I remember stumbling on a light
That was a starfish burning in the night.

All these were mine, all these were mine to keep—
Too much of splendor for a small boy's hands,
And so beside me in my bed asleep
They rested: all my treasures from the sands.
O beautiful sea, long alien to my heart,
Wash over the barren shoreline of my days!
Hear one who loved you wake at night and start,
Who, over the dying embers, speaks your praise.
Sweep inward, sea, your long bright acres breaking!
O once again to hear your music swell,
To find past nightfall peace and quiet waking,
Once more within my hands a singing shell!
O beautiful sea, O sea too long withdrawn,
Break over my heart like tides of fire at dawn!

DANIEL WHITEHEAD HICKY

Writing to Order

AT THE RISK of shocking the reader who thinks the writer's inspiration should be uninfluenced by practical considerations, I must further tell him that writers quite naturally find themselves impelled to write the sort of things for which there is a demand. . . . The possibility of publication, the exigencies of editors, that is to say their notion of what their readers want, have a great influence on the kind of work that at a particular time is produced. So, when magazines flourish which have room for stories of considerable length, stories of that length are written; when, on the other hand, newspapers publish fiction, but can give it no more than a small space, stories to fill that space are supplied. There is nothing disgraceful in this. The competent author can write a story in a couple of thousand words as easily as he can write one in ten thousand. But he chooses a different story or treats it in a different way. Guy de Maupassant wrote one of his most celebrated tales, *The Legacy*, twice over, once in a few hundred words for a newspaper and the second time in several thousand for a magazine; both are published in the collected edition of his works, and I think no one can read the two versions without admitting that in the first there is not a word too little and in the second not a word too much.—W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM, in the Introduction to "Tellers of Tales." (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — By a Staff Artist From a Photograph by H. G. Briggs

UP WALTHAM CHURCH, IN SUSSEX, ENGLAND

England's Parish Churches Play an Important Rôle

I CANNOT TELL why my mind has been occupied lately with thoughts of the parish churches of England. Not such splendid places as Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's; not cathedrals like Salisbury or York or Exeter or Canterbury; not even those strikingly individual smaller City churches in London. Of none of these have I been thinking, but rather of the humble country churches which are so seldom noticed or valued. If you have done even a little motoring through the English countryside, you will know the ones I mean.

* * *

When I open the gates of my thinking, they come hurrying to vivid recollection. In different counties, they take on different aspects, which one learns to recognize as distinctive and satisfying in their several ways. Sometimes they stand on little knolls, walled in high and safe above the traffic which swerves and honks about their foundations; sometimes they cling close in deep green hollows, solitary and sober and apart. Invariably they are sheltered by friendly trees, and the tall rough grasses bend to make way for those ranks of stones in the churchyards which were first-comers to the place. As one approaches, one's feet crunch sharply over the wet gravel; one is aware of mosses growing softly along the eaves with their rust-colored tiles and all but smothering the copings of the paths. The air is filled with bird-song, as its moist fingers blandly touch the cheek.

No matter where one finds them, these little parish churches are movingly appealing. It is wise to stop the car often to explore and wonder and approve. That high and windy church at Rye, benefactor of generations of sailors with its bells to penetrate the sea mists and drenching fogs; the lovely, slightly stern gray church at Cerne Abbas, in Dorset, set in the midst of an ancient stone-flagged hamlet; the church at Compton, in Surrey, with crosses in the plaster walls made by pious pilgrims on their way to Canterbury and the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket. Whether one travels south or north, east or west, these parish churches, once one has become aware of them, meet one on all sides, benign, serene, comforting, reassuring of the things that endure.

* * *

Especially I have been thinking of a little church which someone showed me a few years ago in Sussex. I had never heard of it before, and I should think it unlikely that I shall ever see it again. Yet it is among my permanent treasures. It crowns a little hill, close beside the place where a highroad passes through the hamlet of Up Waltham. We left our car in a miry farmyard, picked our way over stones and hillocks, threw open a gate and went up a dirt path in a wet hillside. It was raining, quite unobtrusively as it will in England, making one conscious only of a kind of coolness and benevolence. When we had climbed the knoll, which scholars hold to have been in all probability the burial-place of the first Saxon settlers, we stood beside this little church which the Normans knew; for it is referred to in Domesday Book as being on land held by a farmer, called Earnwald, under the patronage of Earl Roger in 1036.

The building breathes age and poise and quiet. It is so crude in outline that a child might have drawn its shape with a stubby pencil having a very black lead. Two stout lines for side walls, another for one end, and at the other end a half-circle to indicate the presence within of the early Norman apse. That is all, except for a little porch which juts out from one side wall and is roofed in crumbling mossy tiles. Inside we saw much the same sight that has met the gaze of generations of local peasants: a church so small, having so few narrow oaken pews, that, they say, forty persons attending the service would be crowded. We were seeing a place of worship similar to that the Normans knew, though the windows with their trefoiled heads are later, probably about the thirteenth century. The arch above the chancel piers dates from 1210 A. D. There are numerous other important features which concern deeply the architectural experts, but which left us less moved. What mattered to us was our humbled and satisfied sense of the significance of this little church which has stood courageous through so many troublous years.

* * *

One is properly hushed before the realization of the rôle played by these parish churches of England. Men have come and gone, from the knights and lords of the manor and serfs of feudal times, down to our own noisy and self-important contemporaries who too often forget all that has gone before. Religions, too, have been subscribed to and abandoned as though they had never brought anything of guidance and spiritual sustenance through the years. But these little churches remain. As the familiar hymn expresses it, "the symbols disappear" and sometimes are superseded by other symbols; but the parish churches are untouched by such fleeting changes and new orders. It is as though they typify everything that is lofty and stable in the aspirations of men—as, truly, they do typify the spiritual facts of existence which are forever the same. That is why these churches are inspiriting, humbling to our hot human opinions and desires, truly uplifting. That is, perhaps, why I have been remembering them at just this crisis in human affairs.

* * *

Written in long-hand at the top of the leaflet, which I brought away with me as a reminder of Up Waltham Church, lingers the inky line: "Price 3d. Please place in Box on Wall." I am glad that I had the three pennies to spare.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Herb Settlers in New England

JOHN JOSSELYN, GENTLEMAN, about fifty years after the landing of the Pilgrims, wrote a book about the plants in New England gardens. The now common weeds, plantain, nettle, sow thistle, shepherd's purse, chickweed, knot grass, couch grass, dandelion and mullein were not known before this time in North America. These weeds came to New England perhaps with their own herbal history of past usefulness to man, or perhaps by chance.

The recorded list of these very early cultivated pot herbs and simples is here repeated for the convenience of the reader who may not have access to "New England Rarities Discovered": "Cabbage, Lettuce, Parsley, Marygold (Calendula), French Mallow, Chervil, Burnet, Winter and Summer Savory, Time (Thyme), Sage, Carrots, Red Beetes, Radishes, Punslain (Pusley), Pease of all sorts, Spearmint, Featherfew (Feverfew) prospereth exceedingly, and Botrys (Ambrosia) not at all. Southernwood is no plant for this country, nor is Rosemary White Satten (Honesty) groweth pretty well."

From the Massachusetts Bay Colony, as the settlers pioneered farther into the new wilderness, north and west, the garden herbs spread, sharing the vicissitudes and fortunes of migration.

In Plymouth, by the Pilgrim Spring, grows today the descendant of a mint, planted, if not in the first year of the settlement, then very soon after. Only Alice Morse Earle, in "Old Time Gardens," can make live again for us the devotion and sacrifice which attended that mint during its sea voyage to start with the Pilgrims its own kind in the new world.

I discovered ambrosia, or Jerusalem oak, and the golden apple mint on the Kennebec River growing near the last of the old tide mills. "How long had it been there?" I inquired. "It had never *not* grown there," was the answer. I know that in the old town records of Arrowsic might be found the date of its honorable establishment with the first settlers.—HELEN NOYES WEBSTER, in "Herbs." (Boston: Hale, Cushman & Flint.)

Literary Study and Its Aim

THE AIM OF literary study is not to amuse the hours of leisure; it is to awake oneself, it is to be alive, to intensify one's capacity for pleasure, for sympathy, and for comprehension. It is not to affect one hour, but twenty-four hours. It is to change utterly one's relations with the world. An understanding appreciation of literature means an understanding appreciation of the world, and it means nothing else. Not isolated and unconnected parts of life, but all of life, brought together and correlated in a synthetic map! The spirit of literature is unifying; it joins the candle and the star, and by the magic of an image shows that the beauty of the greater is in the less. And, not content with the disclosure of beauty and the bringing together of all things whatever within its focus, it enforces a moral wisdom by the tracing everywhere of cause and effect.

It consoles doubly—by the revelation of unsuspected loveliness, and by the proof that our lot is the common lot. It is the supreme cry of the discoverer, offering sympathy and asking for it in a single gesture.—ARNOLD BENNETT, in "Literary Taste, How to Form It." (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

True Standard for Readjustment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

VIEWED MATERIALLY, the conflicting needs and ambitions of men and nations have led mankind into a labyrinth of hopelessly involved human relationships. As the questions growing out of human contacts have become more numerous and more intricate, sincere thinkers have endeavored to compose and readjust their many conflicting interests. However, the various efforts put forth, and the failure to arrive at an enduring solution, indicate the need for a true standard by which adjustments can be made.

Obviously, mankind's efforts to reconcile human differences are directed toward adjusting individual needs and ambitions one to the other. The divergence of thinking relative to these needs and their correction is proof of the unreliability of human opinion. Mere human opinion is variable and fleeting, and is therefore neither a scientific nor an enduring basis upon which to rest the solution of human problems.

Christ Jesus pointed out the standard by which human relations are successfully adjusted when, in answer to the question (Matthew 22:36), "Which is the great commandment in the law?" he said (22:37-40): "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart. . . . This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." He who lived the most successful life, overcoming every mortal woe, including death, pointed to the law of Love as basic.

Christian Science declares, as did the Master, that the law of Love is fundamental; that it is the law of Life. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 572), "Love fulfils the law of Christian Science, and nothing short of this divine Principle, understood and demonstrated, can ever furnish the vision of the Apocalypse, open the seven seals of error with Truth, or uncover the myriad illusions of sin, sickness, and death." In her book, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," she writes (p. 283), "Human law is right only as it patterns the divine."

Christian Science makes the law of Love and Life comprehensible and demonstrable here and now. Starting with God as the source of all that really is, Christian Science declares that the man of God's creating is at one with his divine Principle, Love. "The allness of Deity," declares Mrs. Eddy, "is His oneness" (Science and Health, p. 267). It is unthinkable that God, infinite Love, could or would create a universe in conflict with its Maker. There is no conflict of needs in reality, because infinite supply is forever established by the infinite goodness of God.

The ceaseless friction of human experience is not in accordance with God's law. The apparent discord is traceable to mankind's failure to adjust thought to the munificence of God. The adjustment of environment and activity to divine affluence is spiritually mental. It consists in the acceptance of divine ideas as real, and the rejection of mortal beliefs as unreal. God's law is thus applied in daily experience through the manifestation of Godlike qualities, such as joy, gratitude, quietness, confidence, hope, honesty, and love. These qualities, demonstrated in the mundane round, vivify the routine of business, home, and other activities; whereas selfishness, greed, dishonesty, worry, tactlessness, and fear cause them to stagnate.

Clearly, divine ideas are usable and provable in the daily routine. Through them God's law of perfection is proved to be workable. Infinitely varied and multiple, they are not subject to dearth, diminution, or competition. The good which one understands and proves does not deprive another. One may have as many true ideas as he will entertain. Thus environment is not a stern commitment from which there is no escape. As spiritual truth is loved and lived, one's environment and experience are correspondingly improved.

As individuals adjust their thinking to God's law, they find themselves at peace with their fellow men. Obviously, what one knows of God he is conscious of; it is his very selfhood. As one utilizes divine ideas through spiritual knowing, he identifies himself with good, as the heir of God's affluence. Claiming his spiritual birthright, he blesses others, for all are included in the true concept of man. Thus one fulfills the law of loving his neighbor as himself.

Oh, that men and nations may pause in the whirl of modern activities, and ponder the wisdom and might of Mind! In the sanctuary of communion with God, one sees things as they are in God's kingdom of reality. With thought thus uplifted one can test ideals and objectives by the plumb line of Principle. Adjusting thought to divine reality, one perceives and demonstrates the truth of limitless Life.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

September

The cool
Autumnal winds
Sweep over leafy hills . . .
And lanes become the russet highways
Of the North.

DONALD BAILEY

Den rätta standarden för återställande av ordning

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

MATERIELLT SETT HA människors och nationers mot varandra stridande behov och önskningar fört mänskligheten in i en labyrint av hopplöst invecklade mänskliga förhållanden. I den mån de frågor som vuxit fram ur kontakten människor emellan blivit allt talrikare och mer hoptrasslade, ha ärliga tänkare strävat efter att tillrättalägga och bringa ordning i de många stridiga intressena. De olika ansträngningar som gjorts och misslyckandet att komma till en varaktig lösning, visa emellertid på behovet av en rätt standard, enligt vilken ordning kan återställas.

Det är tydligt, att människornas ansträngningar att bilägga mänskliga meningsskiljaktigheter gå ut på att söka bringa de individuella behoven och önskningarna till överensstämmelse med varandra. Det olika sättet att tänka med avseende på tillrättalaggandet av dem är ett bevis på de mänskliga meningarnas otillförlitlighet. En blott och bart mänsklig mening är växlande och flyktig och därför varken en vetenskaplig eller bestående grundval att stödja sig på vid lösandet av mänskliga problem.

Kristus Jesus påvisade den standard, enligt vilken mänskliga förhållanden med framgång kunna rättas, när han som svar på frågan (Matt. 22:36): "Mästare, vilket är det yppersta budet i lagen?" svarade (Matt. 22:37-40): "'Du skall älska Herren, din Gud, av allt ditt hjärta'. . . . Detta är det yppersta och förnämsta budet. Därnäst kommer ett som är detta likt. 'Du skall älska din nästa såsom dig själv.' På dessa två bud hänger hela lagen och profeterna." Han som levde det mest framgångsrika liv, som övervann varje jordiskt lidande, ja, även döden, han hänvisade till Kärlekens lag såsom den grundläggande.

Kristen Vetenskap betygar, liksom Mästaren, att Kärlekens lag är fundamental; att den är Livets lag. I Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften], skriver Mary Baker Eddy (sid. 572): "Kärleken uppfyller Kristen Vetenskaps lag, och intet utom denna gudomliga Princip, förstådd och demonstrerad, kan någonsin framkalla synen i Uppenbarelseboken, öppna villfarelsens sju insegel med Sanningen eller avslöja syndens, sjukdomens och dödens otaliga illusioner." I sin bok *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* skriver hon (sid. 283): "Den mänskliga lagen är rätt, endast i den mån den tager den gudomliga till mönster."

Kristen Vetenskap gör Kärlekens och Livets lag förståelig och bevisbar här och nu. Utgående från Gud såsom källan till allt som verkligen är till, förklarar Kristen Vetenskap, att människan, Guds skapelse, är ett med sin gudomliga Princip, Kärleken. "Gudomens allhet", förklarar Mrs. Eddy, "är Hans enhet" (*Science and Health*, sid. 267). Det är otänkbart, att Gud, den oändliga Kärleken, skulle kunna eller vilja skapa ett universum, som stod i strid med sin skapare. I verkligheten finnas inga mot varandra stridande behov, ty oändlig tillgång har för evigt blivit säkerställd genom Guds oändliga godhet.

Den ständiga friktionen i det mänskliga livet är icke i överensstämmelse med Guds lag. Den påtagliga disharmonien härleder sig från människornas uraktlåtenhet att bringa sina tankar i överensstämmelse med Guds frikostighet. Anpassandet av omgivning och verksamhet efter det gudomliga rika tillflödet är andligt mentalt. Det består i att taga emot gudomliga idéer såsom verkliga och förkasta dödliga föreställningar såsom overkliga. Guds lag tillämpas sålunda i det dagliga livet genom att vi manifestera sådana Gud-lika egenskaper som glädje, tacksamhet, stillhet, förtröstan, hopp, ärlighet och kärlek. Dessa egenskaper, demonstrerade under livets gång, uppliva rutinen i affärslivet, i hemmet och i andra verksamhetsgrenar, under det att självviskhet, girighet, oärlighet, oro, taktlöshet, och truktan åstadkomma stagnation.

Tydligt är, att gudomliga idéer äro användbara och bevisbara i det dagliga livet. Genom dem bevisas, att Guds lag om fullkomlighet är bragt i verksamhet. Oändligt skiftande och mångfaldiga, äro dessa idéer icke utsatta för brist, förminskning eller konkurrens. Det goda vi förstå och bevisa berövar icke en annan människa hennes goda. Vi kunna få så många sanna idéer, som vi vilja taga emot. Sålunda blir vår omgivning icke ett hårt tvång, som vi ej kunna undslippa. I den mån vi älska och leva den andliga sanningen, blir vår omgivning och våra erfarenheter i motsvarande grad förbättrade.

När individuella människor rätta sitt tänkande efter Guds lag, finna de sig hava frid med sina medmänniskor. Det är tydligt, att vad vi veta om Gud, det äro vi medvetna om; det är vårt verkliga jag. I den mån vi tillgodogöra oss gudomliga idéer genom andligt vetande, identifiera vi oss, såsom arvingar till Guds överflödande rikedom, med det goda. Genom att göra anspråk på vår andliga börd srätt, välsigna vi andra, ty alla äro inneslutna i det sanna begreppet om människan. Sålunda uppfylla vi lagen om att älska vår nästa såsom oss själva.

Ack, att människor och nationer ville stanna mitt i det virvlande nutidslivet och begrunda Sinnets visdom och makt! I den helgade gemenskapen med Gud, se vi tingen sådana de äro i Guds verklighets rike. Med tanken så lyftad kunna vi pröva ideal och mål enligt Principens rättesnöre. Då vi rätta tanken efter den gudomliga verkligheten, urskilja och demonstrera vi det obegränsade Livets sanning.

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1939

Harvard Yard Rallies After 304th Invasion

Class of '34 bounces in and is bounced about— But then routine soon settles it all.

By H. Sydney Hayward, Jr.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Yesterday the Class of 1943, 1,000 strong, descended on Harvard College and environs from all over the world. For the most part they landed on heavy, young feet —top side up.

Cambridge was not particularly astonished. This is the 304th year of Harvard's existence as a college. And for the majority of those 304 years, a new crop of freshmen have arrived to take over the Yard. Even a city can gradually become acclimated to an annual fall invasion of this kind.

Yesterday and today, however, the elm-shaded Yard and cathedralesque Memorial Hall were being awakened from their summer lethargy by the rumbling of moving vans and the hoarse cries of laundry and valet contract salesmen as they hawked their wares to the college's youngest class. In front of University Hall, in front of all the deans, and records, and past examination papers inside, sat the statue of young John Harvard in his granite chair. He seemed to look out sternly at the younger newcomers who twitted him with jibe and Graflex.

Never mind, John H. may have thought, in a little less than four years most of you youngsters—as graduating seniors—will be glad to doff your caps to me as you march past on your way to graduation.

Signing on Line

But right now, before they become organized, calm, and collected, is a good time to get a real look at this group of yearlings. To begin with, figures at this early date indicate an entering class of just under 1,000, which makes the Class of 1943 probably just a shade smaller than that of 1942. Of the 1,035 men on Dean of Freshmen Delmar Leighton's temporary list, 979 have been admitted this year from secondary schools; 41 were admitted last year, but did not enter with their class; and just 14 are "dropped" freshmen, repeating their first year.

Included in the list are 77 transfer students. Like all the rest, they were forced to sign their name—Please print clearly, said the instructions—some 11 times as they finished registering at Harvard for the first time. If all these signatures were laid end to end, they would — well, they wouldn't amount to so much now. But just wait 25 years or so—!

By a vote of the Harvard Corporation—one of the University's several governing boards—the size of the Freshman Class is technically limited to a flat 1,000. Ordinarily, however, the figure runs a little higher than that. Last year, for instance, 1,016 registered, and the year before that 1,036. Way back in September, 1932, the Class of 1936—Harvard's largest so far—numbered 1,117 when final registration had been tabulated. But this writer will fight to the end accusations that this was the only reason he ever got into Harvard.

Composition

Geographically, the Class of 1943 follows the pattern of other classes in the past decade. It isn't completely composed of Puritans and "blue bloods" anymore, although even these are still represented. With a large group from Massachusetts, New York, and other Northeastern States, a substantial block from the Middlewest, and a smaller delegation from the Pacific Coast states, indications are that this year's freshmen are collected from all the 48 states—to say nothing of 13 or 14 different foreign lands.

Last year, some of the wind was taken out of the incoming freshmen. As a matter of fact, they arrived just a few days after a hurricane which featured gusts of wind up to 186 miles an hour (figures, courtesy of Harvard Meteorological Observatory, Blue Hills) had whistled through the college grounds. This year, nothing is expected to steal the show again during "Freshman Week End."

Today has been jam-packed with activity for the embryo collegians. At 8:45 o'clock this morning, they attended en masse a 15-minute nonsectarian church service in the Harvard Memorial Church, where student services are held daily throughout the year. The Reverend Learoyd Sperry, Chairman of the University Board of Preachers, conducted the service.

It's Still New

At 9 o'clock, a meeting of the new students was held in New Lecture Hall — attendance required. There 1,000 yearlings learned, possibly for the first time, that New Lecture Hall is not "new" at all—having been there almost as long as anyone can remember. It's just referred to as New Lecture Hall because no one so far has bothered to think up a better name for it. There they were informed on various matters concerning the choice of studies. Among the speakers who discussed this important phase of education were A. Chester Hanford, Dean of Harvard College; Keyes D. Metcalf, Director of the University Library; and Delmar Leighton, Dean of Freshmen.

Ten o'clock came—and all was not particularly well. It was the time for appointments with faculty advisors. Each freshman was ex-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Class of 1943, Harvard's 304th, Takes Over the Yard

By a Staff Photographer

Yes, They're Here—the Freshmen of 1939—Moving Day Is Over—And the Routine of Getting Registered Past—Now What?

1. Into the closet goes that new coat. This time it is being hung up.
2. Only two occurrences—riots and graduation exercises—close these gates to the Harvard Yard. Average student will pass through here several times a day.
3. This chair may be destined for a room on the fifth floor. There are no elevators in Harvard dormitories.
4. The college furnishes the bed and mattress. The student brings in his own bedding.
5. This one is not so big. Pianos often go up the same way.
6. Registration for early birds—"You just sign and sign and sign your name!"
7. And there are truckloads more of the same where that came from.

Neutrality Patrol Speeded As Strange Craft Are Seen

Following President Roosevelt's assertion that foreign submarines had been seen off Boston, Naval officers made no comment, but Coast Guard officials pointed out today that six of their cutters, including the Duane, which arrived from Oakland, Calif., yesterday, and the Ingham, Hamilton and Spencer, reported on their way from the West Coast, have been placed under the U. S. Navy's supervision and assigned to the "Neutrality Patrol" of the East Coast.

These cutters are similar in dimensions to destroyers and are equipped to carry flying boats to aid in observation. The "Neutrality Patrol" is operating from Eastport, Maine, to the Gulf of Mexico.

Boston fishermen, in the past few days, have reported sighting unidentified submarines near the fishing grounds, and also an unidentified airplane.

The President refrained from stating, in his reference to submersibles, whether the craft were believed to be belligerent or not. Under international law a nonbelligerent, preserving strict neutrality, must not betray the nationality or location of belligerent vessels.

It is pointed out that Great Britain, France and Germany each have submarines capable of cruising 3,000 miles, but they would be compelled to station tankers, or to set up refueling depots, in out of the way spots if they were to operate on this side of the Atlantic.

In Boston Harbor the battleship Wyoming appeared, unannounced, yesterday and after disembarking a complement of naval reservists, sailed again for a destination which was also unannounced.

Interest was aroused yesterday when the tanker Pauline Friederich, which put in to Boston when war was declared, with 1,500,000 gallons of oil aboard, began to belch smoke from its funnel. It was rumored that she was about to put to sea again.

It later developed, however, that the smoke came from tests being made by Massachusetts Department of Public Works officials, to make sure that the cargo of lubricating oil was not inflammable, before granting permission for the vessel to be moved this morning to Commonwealth Pier No. 1, East Boston. The move was made because the ship was in the way of other vessels where it was anchored at East Boston Flats.

Part of the cargo, it is understood, has been paid for by German interests, but part is still owned by American concerns. Agents are now taking steps to determine what its final disposition is to be.

Customs officials pointed out that the ship—the only German vessel in a United States port now —was free to sail at any time, provided she applied for clearance papers.

From Portland, Maine, it was reported last night that a large, unidentified vessel, apparently a gray-painted passenger liner, had been observed from the lightship off that port.

Meanwhile delegates to the Neutrality Conference of American Republics, at Panama, gave conversational evidence of strong sentiment for adoption of firm measures to protect shipping between north and south Atlantic countries.

The Paraguayan delegation urged American nations to "unite in claiming the greatest respect from belligerents for legal commerce," and recommend that "all means within reach" be taken to prevent operations by belligerents in this hemisphere.

Around the Corner—

Flushed from Beacon Hill—For years two tranquilly-living Beacon Hill gentlewomen have looked through their lavender window panes at airplanes flying over Boston and have shuddered faintly at the thought of going up themselves. Now, like birds flushed from cover, they are taking to the air for safety's sake.

Abe French, Pan American Airways agent in Boston, says that the two women in question had a trip all booked on the boat for Bermuda. But rumors of submarines reached them. They came to him of their own accord to say that they felt they should go by air. The boat tickets were turned in for airway reservations to the island.

Incidentally, Mr. French said, the number of flights to Bermuda from New York has been increased by 50 per cent. At the end of the month the Bermuda Clippers will begin the winter schedule of trips from Baltimore instead of New York.

* * *

Shortest Run — Probably the shortest run to a fire that has ever been made in Kittery, Maine—or very likely in any other New England town—resulted the other day from a telephoned alarm received by the Kittery Fire Department. A neighbor called up to say that the fire station itself was burning.

The fire trucks moved out only far enough to get out of the way as water from a hose line was used to put out a fire believed to have started from an electric short circuit.

* * *

Three Gallons a Head—That's the amount of ice cream that the average resident of New England disposed of last year, according to reports presented at the New England Ice Cream Manufacturers' Association convention at Poland Spring. Quite a quantity of the cream went into something like 9,000,000 ice cream sodas, while about 16,000,000 cones carried a lot more to receptive mouths.

Around 40 flavors were offered to customers, but vanilla, chocolate and strawberry accounted for 85 per cent of all the cream sold.

* * *

Paging Ingenuity — Only two young New Englanders this year submitted examples of "Yankee Ingenuity" with applications for the scholarship to Worcester Polytechnic Institute which is offered annually to a "native of New England whose project displays ingenuity of a high order." Both were turned down, the college announced, because "neither project merited the award."

It was the first time in a dozen years that the scholarship was not awarded.

* * *

No Response—Out in Belmont this week a housewife called an electrician because both front and back door bells of her house were out of order. She waited in vain for his arrival.

Later it developed that he had responded promptly but after pressing both bell buttons without results, he had gone back to his shop.

* * *

Bottle Warming—A lot has been said lately about the superior service being offered on widely publicized railroad expresses—but just ordinary Boston & Albany trains have their unexpected moments, too. On one, running from Springfield to Boston the other day the conductor was flagged by a young mother and father holding—rather uncertainly—an infant and his bottle.

It seemed the milk was too cool —and the baby was hungry.

Could the conductor warm it, please?

He wasn't sure, but off he went, bottle in one hand, to see what could be done.

We did not discover what the process was, but presently back he came, smiling broadly—a smile which was soon reflected by the baby as the warmed milk reached him.

Supreme Councils Of Scottish Rite Masons in Session

Organization and preliminary activities for the International Conference of the Supreme Councils of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the 33rd and last degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, of the World, began today at the Hotel Statler, where more than 1,000 delegates and their wives and daughters from many parts of the world are gathered for the 127th annual meeting of the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States.

Committees were put to work, and members of sections were appointed. All women of the gathering will be feted at the Statler this evening at dinner by Mrs. Melvin M. Johnson, wife of the Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, Northern Jurisdiction. Boston Lafayette Lodge of Perfection is to exemplify the 14th Degree, at the Boston Masonic Temple tonight.

Tomorrow the visitors are to be tendered a "shore" dinner at Seiler's Ten Acres, at Wayland, returning to Boston in time for all Scottish Rite Masons in attendance and their wives and daughters to proceed as a body from the Statler to Trinity Church, Copley Square, at 7 p. m., for a service at which the Very Reverend Percy T. Edrop, 33rd Degree, and Dean of Christ Church Cathedral of Springfield, Mass., will deliver the sermon, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, 33rd Degree, of Boston.

Mother Church Lecture On Christian Science

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, September 25 at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science."

The lecturer, Frank Bell, C. S. B., of New York City, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Educator Takes Bumps Out of Mathematics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 23—Geometry, algebra, and trigonometry—those mathematics that cause many a student to burn the midnight oil—will be made "easy" this year in many Vermont schools by a model system planned by Prof. George H. Nicholson of the University of Vermont mathematics department.

Designed to enable pupils to visualize more clearly problems of engineering, seafaring, and other life situations, these models illustrate mathematical principles, including theorems of geometry, make clearer difficult rules and laws, and some of them present practical problems for the pupils to solve.

Interest thus generated, Professor Nicholson says, is often lasting and helps to carry the students through the less absorbing phases of their work. About 20 of the models have been constructed by A. J. Taggart of Castleton, junior engineering student, who has executed designs made by Professor Nicholson.

Professor Nicholson's models, first built for use in his mathematics classes, are intended to help teachers of mathematics interest their pupils in mathematics, so often regarded as a dull, dry subject, and to make the study seem real and practical. So many inquiries about the models have been received from teachers in Vermont and a number of States outside that Professor Nicholson was impelled to send information concerning them to Vermont mathematics teachers. More will be sent later. Instructions for making several of the models, with estimates of cost of materials, diagrams and explanations of the use of the models in teaching, have been prepared in mimeographed form for the first letter.

The most expensive of the models costs only 30 cents to make, and even this cost can be reduced by 20 cents by using small bottles nearly filled with water instead of spirit levels. Professor Nicholson believes that classes in manual training or handicraft might make these models, building them very inexpensively. In the letters to high school principals he offers to lend the instruments completed under his direction to any high school mathematics teacher for a short period, and all who are interested are invited to call at the University of Vermont to examine them.

Directions for making and using a plumb line level, a field protractor, and what is known as a product machine, which demonstrates the working of the laws governing the multiplication of positive and negative numbers, are given in the letters being sent by Ralph Noble, Supervisor of High Schools. The product machine enables a pupil to see with his own eyes how a minus number multiplied by a minus number makes a plus number.

Professor Nicholson is State representative on the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics. This is a group of teachers whose purpose is to maintain interest in mathematics, to bring the benefits of mathematics before the public, to improve teachers in service, and to help inexperienced teachers.

U. S. Declared Heading For Greatest Prosperity

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 23 (AP)—M. J. Lacy, director of the Institute of Advanced Salesmanship of Boston, forecast last night that the United States was headed for "the greatest prosperity it has ever seen."

"Now for the first time in many years," the speaker said in addressing a dinner climaxing the first day of a two-day conference of New England Chamber of Commerce secretaries, "businessmen are beginning to fight."

He said there was "nothing wrong with the country," but that the "politicians are outselling the businessmen."

Barrows Is Made 'Heap Big Potato Chief' by Indians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKFOOT, Idaho, Sept. 23—Those who could remember—and pronounce it—were calling Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine by a new title today: "Pah-zy-tse-ze-hoh-yak-kap-je-tah" which, rather freely translated, was said to mean "Heap Big Potato Chief."

The title was conferred upon him yesterday by Shoshone-Bannock Tribe braves from the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, after Governor Barrows had emerged victorious from the potato field of honor in the national Gubernatorial Potato-Picking Championship.

The Maine Chief Executive, who triumphed over Barzilla W. Clark, then Governor of Idaho, at a similar contest held in Maine last year, yesterday nosed out Idaho's present Governor C. A. Bottolfsen before a crowd of around 10,000 spectators. In five minutes he picked 386½ pounds of tubers to Governor Bottolfsen's 365.

Officials of the Eastern Idaho State Fair disclosed that they had transplanted giant spuds to the scene.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—"On Borrowed Time," with Lionel Barrymore and Una Merkel. 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Lady and the Mob," featuring Fay Bainter. 1:55, 5:10, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Each Dawn I Die," with George Raft and James Cagney.

Normandie—"Goodbye Mr. Chips," with Robert Donat and Greer Garson. Also "6,000 Enemies," with Walter Pidgeon and Paul Kelly.

Scollay and Modern—"Beau Geste," starring Gary Cooper. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:20, 5, 8:25. Also "Quick Millions," featuring the Jones Family. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"When Tomorrow Comes," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. Also "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes." "Nurse Edith Cavell."

Exeter—"Maisie," with Ann Sothern, Robert Young and Ian Hunter. 2:05, 5, 7:50. Also "Unexpected Father," with Sandy and Mischa Auer. 3:30, 6:25, 9:15. Tomorrow: "The Jones Family in Hollywood." 2, 4:50, 7:45. Also "Stanley and Livingstone," featuring Spencer Tracy. 3:10, 6, 8:55.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—"Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring the Hardy Family. Also "Tarzan Finds a Son," with Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Coolidge Corner—"For Love or Money" 2, 5, 8:05. Also "Stanley and Livingstone," with Spencer Tracy. 3:30, 6:25, 9:35.

Tremont—"Broadway Serenade," with Jeanette MacDonald and Lew Ayres. Also "History Is Made at Night," with Charles Boyer and Jean Arthur. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—Bette Davis in "The Old Maid." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Torchy Plays with Dynamite," with Jane Wyman, Allen Jenkins and Tom Kennedy. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Fine Arts—"A Nous la Liberte." 1:05, 3:10, 5:15, 7:20, 9:25. Also "The Plow That Broke the Plain." 2:40, 4:45, 6:50, 8:55.

Trans-Lux—Edward G. Robinson in "Confessions of a Nazi Spy." 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Also "St. Louis Blues." 9:40 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Uptown—"Unexpected Father," with Sandy and Mischa Auer. 2:25, 5:40, 8:50. Also "Stanley and Livingstone," starring Spencer Tracy. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

State and Orpheum—"The Women," featuring Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford and Rosalind Russell. Orpheum: 10:50 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:40. State: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Also Boris Karloff in "The Man They Could Not Hang." Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:30. State: 1:30, 5:05, 8:35.

University—C. Aubrey Smith and Ralph Richardson in "Four Feathers." 2:40, 6, 9:20. Also "It Could Happen to You," with Stuart Erwin. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Tomorrow: Ginger Rogers in "Bachelor Mother." 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Ex-Champ," with Victor McLaglen. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Repertory—"Some Like It Hot," with Gene Krupa. Also "Sergeant Madden." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

South Station Theater—"France's Maginot Line," Pete Smith's "Culinary Carving," "One Day Stand," "Breaking the News," "Pack Horse Trip," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fenway and Paramount—Martha Raye and Joe E. Brown in "$1,000 a Touchdown." Fenway: 1:15, 4:15, 7:10, 10:05. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7:08, 9:45. Also "Charlie Chan at Treasure Island," with Sidney Toler, Cesar Romero and Pauline Moore. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:45, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—Lee Tracy in "The Spellbinder." 10:50 a. m., 2:35, 6:40, 10:10. Also "Smuggled Cargo," with Rochelle Hudson. 12:05, 3:50, 7:55. Stage: Art Jarrett, Milt Douglas with Priscilla, Novelle Bros., Gracella Dancers and Allen Kent. 1:15, 5:20, 9:05.

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Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Don't Forget to Turn Clocks Back Tonight

Daylight Saving Time comes officially to an end at 2 a. m. tomorrow.

Most persons will turn back their watches and clocks one hour tonight before retiring, so as to gain an extra hour during the night and to arise by Standard Time in the morning. As an illustration, clocks that said midnight should be set back one hour (or forward 11 hours) to 11 p. m. Jewelers recommend setting timepieces forward, instead of backward.

Railroads, buses and airplane lines will change heir schedules at 2 a. m. New timetables have been issued and are available at depots. Church services will be held tomorrow morning on Standard Time.

Eight Persons File Papers For Boston School Board

With time for closing nominations only four days away, the Election Commission disclosed today only eight candidates have so far qualified for the three positions open on Boston's School Committee. The election is set for Nov. 7.

The Commission announced that 35 persons have taken out papers, but only eight have turned in the required 2,000 signatures. Either a last minute rush is expected, or the election will find an unusually limited number of candidates, officials pointed out.

The record number of candidates for the nonsalaried School Committee posts came in 1935 when 29 names appeared on the ballot.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair with moderate temperatures today; increasing cloudiness tomorrow followed by showers and cooler Sunday night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont: Fair with warmer temperatures today followed by cloudiness and showers Sunday afternoon.

Maine and New Hampshire: Generally fair and warmer today; cloudy tomorrow followed by showers and cooler at night.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate west to southwest winds over south portion and moderate northwest backing to southwest winds over north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	73	Minneapolis	52	86
Chicago	60	83	New Orleans	72	87
Denver	54	87	New York	60	74
Helena	47	72	Norfolk	64	74
Kansas City	62	87	Philadelphia	58	77
Los Angeles	103		St. Louis	58	82
Miami	78	87	San Francisco	72	97
			Washington	58	78

A—7:30 a. m. E. D. S. T., Sept. 23.
B—Maximum, Sept. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:38 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 8.9 feet.
Sunday, 9:11 a. m. E. S. T.; height 8.4 feet.
Sunday, 9:29 p. m. E. S. T.; height 9.0 feet.
Monday, 9:57 a. m. E. S. T.; height 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:11 p. m. E. D. S. T., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:09 p. m. E. S. T., Sunday.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Musical Emigrants

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Every time the European map changes color, there is an exodus less conspicuous than the retreat of military and political leaders, but culturally of more significance. Men of art and music suddenly find themselves cut off from their work on ideological or racial grounds. There is nothing left but to take flight, and the direction of this flight is America.

This musical emigration is lasting; most of the musical scholars and performing artists who flee here are coming on the permanent quota, determined to take out citizenship papers and settle in America for good. Fortunately for them, music is an international art, and so musicians coming to America are relatively in a better position than lawyers, journalists, or other professionals. No license is needed to teach singing or piano; and a successful composer is not limited by national boundaries.

It is less simple to write American "commercial" music, in the popular style of the musical comedy, and in this field a foreign accent is almost as fatal as to an actor or a public speaker. But there are several examples of perfect assimilation: thus Kurt Weill whose great specialty was European "Gebrauchsmusik,"—music for everybody in a sophisticated idiom—has found himself a niche in Hollywood, and has succeeded in creating a blend of European light music with the American musical comedy style which has an appeal to the music: l masses. But many others, successful in a similar European field, could not get rid of their musical accent, and in some cases had to abandon writing commercial music.

* * *

The influx of musical scholars, composers and artists from Germany dates, naturally enough, from 1933, Arnold Schönberg, the Einstein of music, whose rigorous technique of composition in 12 tones has profoundly influenced musical composition everywhere, came to America in 1934, and after a season in Boston and a season in New York, settled in Hollywood. There is a story going the rounds that he was tentatively approached to write incidental music for a movie, but the producer, fearful of Schönberg's reputation for unintelligibility, held in reserve an experienced hack to step in should Schönberg's score prove unacceptable. Nothing came of the project, and Schönberg in Hollywood continues to write in the unpopular idiom he has established. He is also a great teacher, and it is his teaching and not his composition that supplies him with the material means of existence. His Violin Concerto, written in Hollywood three years ago, still goes begging, and hardly any of his works of the later period have been performed by the American orchestras.

Ernst Toch is also in Hollywood. He writes occasional scores for the motion pictures, and continues to compose in his brilliant and semi-humorous style. Also in Hollywood is Erich Korngold. His musical career is most remarkable. He was the most spectacular child prodigy of the early years of the century, and the maturity of his style, very much à la Richard Strauss, at the age of 14 seemed so extraordinary that suspicion was openly voiced that he was liberally helped to compose. It is an ironic commentary that his incidental music to the movies now sounds old-fashioned, as all post-Wagnerism does.

Schönberg, Toch, Korngold, and Weill all belong to the "first wave" of musical emigration after 1933. The second wave followed the fall of Austria. Ernst Křenek, a Viennese by birth, half-Czech and half-German by origin, was abroad at the time of Vienna's downfall, and after some months of travel as a man without a country (he refused to validate his passport in a German consulate) came to America, and has now been appointed professor of composition at Vassar. He, too, has taken out his first naturalization papers. Last May he conducted his first American ballet, "Eight-Column Line," at the Hartford Festival.

A very interesting case is that of Richard Mohaupt, one of the most talented representatives of the young German school. As he is not an extreme modernist, and is 100 per cent Aryan, his music was not opposed by the officials of the Reichsmusikkammer, the organization that decides what is good and what is bad in music, and who shall be allowed to compose, perform, or write. His opera, "The Landlady of Pinsk," enjoyed excellent success at its production in Dresden, and his symphonic and other works were featured on the German radio. Then the order was given to cancel performances of his opera, and take his music off the radio. Although Mohaupt himself is an Aryan, his wife is not. Mohaupt is now in New York.

* * *

Such is the picture of emigration of German and Austrian composers. What of the musical scholars? In German musical scholarship, Hugo Leichtentritt, Alfred Einstein, and Curt Sachs are great names in their respective fields. Hugo Leichtentritt is the author of a classical book on Motets, biographer of Handel and Chopin, editor of important collections of classical works, as well a composer in his own right of operatic and symphonic music. He was fortunate in that English was his second language, for he studied in America in his youth. Since 1933 he has been instructor at Harvard, and his book, "Music, History, and Ideas," written in English, and published in America last year, is a penetrating study of music as a cultural and social factor.

Alfred Einstein did not come directly to America after 1933. For some time he stayed in England and Italy. He contributed articles to English, American, and Italian publications. When Einstein came to America this year, he brought some tangible gifts; five newly discovered Haydn symphonies, in manuscript score put together from the parts extant in European archives. Alfred Einstein has now received a professorship at Smith College.

Curt Sachs is acknowledged as the greatest authority on musical instruments even in a post-1933 German music lexicon. After a stay in Paris, he reached America this year. He is fortunate in being able to speak English fluently. While the knowledge is not absolutely necessary to a practicing musician or teacher, it is of crucial importance to a music scholar, who must instruct verbally, for has it not been said that musicology is "words without music"?

Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco, well known among the post-war Italian composers, came to New York after the Italian discriminatory racial laws went into effect this year. His new piano concerto will probably be heard this season with the composer as soloist. With Castelnuovo-Tedesco came his brother-in-law, the eminent scholar and editor of medieval Italian music, Fernando Liuzzi. This is the known toll of musical scholarship in certain states in Europe.

German Art in St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

An exhibition of twentieth-century German art, hung temporarily at the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts in Forest Park, is made up of works banned from Germany. Although the exhibition purports to be a presentation of the modern art of Germany, none of it is of very recent origin. For instance, the work of Franz Marc is as modern as any in the exhibition, and he was killed at Verdun in 1916. Many of the artists shown are still painting and are developing along individual lines, but because of political reasons they no longer contribute to a progressive homogeneous German art.

Two schools of conceptive thought are seen in the present exhibition—impressionistic and expressionistic; there is scarcely any middle ground of expression. Carl Hofer is accounted temperamentally a classicist, although admittedly influenced by Cézanne. Unlike most of his German contemporaries he eschews deformities in his presentments. His two canvases in this exhibition are very frankly painted. They are "Two Children with Sunflowers" and "Liebespaar."

* * *

The three paintings of George Grosz are not affectedly modern in any sense, but he is a master of compact style and is one of the greatest satirists living. His three pictures are in water color: "Street in Paris," "Restaurant," and "The Agitator." "The Agitator," one judges, is a satire on German militarism. Grosz is living now in the United States.

Although Max Liebermann is reported to be an important representative of German impressionism, the two pictures which represent his style—"Self-Portrait" and "Horses on the Sea Shore"—are strongly but conventionally painted. Two paintings by Max Beckmann, one of the older German painters, are very modern in feeling and execution. "Working Figures" is a long canvas crowded with whimsical characters engaged in interminate occupations. His second picture in the exhibtion is "The Skaters." This painting has charm, a quality which most modern German artists seem to disdain to cultivate.

Paula Modershone-Becker is the only woman painter in the exhibition. She was one of the most promising talents in Germany, but passed on at an early age. She is represented by a single picture, "Seated Peasant Woman," strongly, impressively painted.

* * *

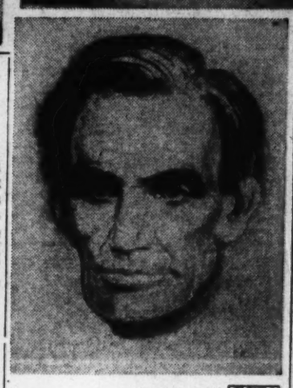
There are three canvases by Oskar Schlemmer — "Figures," "Study of Torso," and "Woman"—and they are much in the nature of studies, as if for ballet or opera. "Figures" is something of a masterpiece. From out a confusion of dark browns, purples, and subdued high lights emerge strong, serious faces in silhouette, the back of a head, and hands.

Emil Nolde is looked upon as one of the German masters of water color. Three of his pictures in the present showing are water colors: "Chrysanthemums," "Tulips and Anemones," and "Sunflowers." One is tempted to say that his "Chrysanthemums" is the most beautiful picture in the gallery. With amazing delicacy and realism he has created four lovely flowers—blobs of paint in the most ethereal tones of pale yellow, blood-red, and satiny grays and pinks. Two other pictures of his are in oils: "Peasant Girl" and "Still-Life." "Peasant Girl" is painted in brilliant red, even the face.

Christian Rohlfs' "Street," in oil, is a singularly arresting picture, showing a long colonnade of trees which look like giant tulips. Within the colonnade flows either a roadway or a stream of water, one has difficulty in determining which. This is the street.

Of the three paintings by Karl Schmidt-Rottluff "Village Street" is a good example. The whole is executed in dark masses. Against a dark green sky, daubed on with heavy brushstrokes, three dark peaks pierce the sky. These peaks are seen to be roofs in night-purple and indigo-blue. One of the roofs reflects a glow from a red moon which hangs between two of the roof-peaks. And one discovers that the roundish blob of black low down in the picture is a coach drawn by a small blob of black paint which is a horse; and this alone indicates the village streeet.

Two oil paintings by Max Ernst, a consummate surrealist, are a challenge to the spectator's penetration. The titles are: "Accolade" and "La Colombe Blanche." Four drawings by Wilhelm Lehmbruck are masterly examples of economy in pencil strokes.



Above, left, "Jackie," by John E. Costigan; right, "January," by Grant Wood; below, "Lincoln," by Boardman Robinson; all reproduced from "A Treasury of American Prints."

The Hollywood Bowl Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Hollywood Bowl brought its eighteenth season to a close on the evening of Sept. 1. The management and the community have every right to be proud of the artistic achievement, although a greater financial success would have been appreciated. While Lily Pons provided the only attraction that filled the huge amphitheater, symphony concerts found greater favor this season than in previous years, showing an average of 6,000 persons for these weekly events. Near-capacity houses were on hand for Lawrence Tibbett and Jascha Heifetz and also for the operas and ballets there were staged.

Lily Pons and her conductor-husband, Andre Kostelanetz, filled the Bowl to capacity. The soprano, after a somewhat precarious beginning, sang to the evident content of her audience. The voice seemed darker and fuller than on her previous visit, and the highest tones somewhat of a strain. There were encores until a late hour. Of the orchestral numbers, a delightful arrangement of Debussy's "Clair de Lune" by Kostelanetz was especially effective.

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Artur Rodzinski, conductor formerly of the Los Angeles Philharmonic and now of the Cleveland Orchestra, began a four-nights series on Aug. 10. Despite well-chosen and well-conducted programs, two of the smallest audiences of the summer visited the Bowl during his régime. Rodzinski has vitality, which he imparts to his musicians, who always play with verve and fine clarity.

Tibbett, singing better than on recent previous occasions in Los Angeles, drew a large audience on Aug. 15. Werner Janssen, conductor of the Baltimore Symphony, led the orchestra, but it was Tibbett's night. There were familiar arias and well-chosen songs, but it was during the list of extras that the audience really got excited. So many requests were shouted out that the baritone could scarcely proceed. Janssen was somewhat unstable in his accompaniments, but was more certain in the Suite from Stravinsky's ballet, "The Fire-Bird," and shorter orchestra works.

The last week but one began with a ballet performance in charge of Albertina Rasch, once a première danseuse, and now in charge of ballets at M-G-M studios. The ballet, Sailor's Dance, from "The Red Poppy," by Glière, and Enesco's Rhapsody were the highlights of the evening. Henry Svedrofsky, assistant conductor of the orchestra, was in charge.

Otto Klemperer, the Philharmonic's regular conductor, came for the first of four concerts on Aug. 24. Without discounting efforts of previous leaders, it must be said that the orchestra played with a new spirit and quality of tone under Klemperer's dynamic persuasion. The Prelude to Wagner's "Lohengrin," Beethoven's First Symphony, and the Suite from Stravinsky's ballet, "Pétrouchka," gave ample proof of the orchestra's ability. Lotte Lehmann, first heard in the Bowl in a memorable concert a year ago, was again the soloist, singing Wagnerian excerpts and a group of four Strauss songs. The eminent soprano was again in fine fettle and sang gloriously. On the following night, Klemperer conducted the first Bowl performance of Louis Gruenberg's "Serenade to a Beauteous Lady," and also the Second Symphony of Sibelius and one by Mozart. It was in the work of the Finnish composer that the orchestra accomplished its best playing.

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Borodin's opera, "Prince Igor," with Vladimir Bakaleinikoff conducting, inaugurated the final week of the season. New to Coast audiences, it was a success, chiefly due to the work of the ballet, trained by Adolph Bolm, and excellent choral singing. Staging and lighting effects were particularly happy.

Heifetz, with Klemperer conducting, was soloist on Aug. 31, playing Sibelius' beautiful Concerto with his accustomed finish and beauty of tone. There were also numbers by Grainger, De-Falla-Kreisler and Sarasate, with Emanuel Bey at the piano. A Mozart overture and Tchaikovsky's Sixth Symphony comprised the orchestral part, and stressed again the orchestra's capability. Klemperer took the field alone for the final concert, conducting a well-chosen program that began with a Beethoven overture and ended with Schönberg's arrangement for orchestra of Brahms' Quartet in G minor, Op. 25. This much-discussed work, called by some "Brahms' Fifth," contains many passages of exquisite beauty, with the first and third movements recalling Brahms at his best. Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony and a saucy performance of Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks" concluded the program. After several recalls, Klemperer led the orchestra in an unscheduled performance of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

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A post-season concert, conducted by Leopold Stokowski, and presenting a cradle full of wunderkinder, attracted a large audience on Sept. 6. A young American-born Japanese lad, said to be 7 years old, led the procession des enfants. He played the first movement of a Mozart piano concerto, and did it right well. Next came Linda Ware, young soprano now under contract at a motion picture studio. Her singing was less successful than had been anticipated, so she was given another chance in an amplification test at the close of the program. After the intermission, Loren Maazel, said to be 9, mounted the rostrum, and with all the gusto and showmanship of a Mengelberg conducted the orchestra through a Tchaikovsky number. Then his 8-year-old cousin, Saundra Berkova, played the first movement from Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto. Hers is a real talent; the young violinist already plays with fine tone and a high degree of musicianship. In addition, she has undeniable charm and is evidently being well schooled.

Today in Mexican Music

By Oliver Daniel

Mexico, D. F.

Manuel Ponce, Jose Rolon, and Candelario Huizar are men who have had a strong hand in forming many of the trends in Mexican music that will last far into the future. Ponce, whom Americans know only as the composer of "Estrallita" was a pioneer in awakening interest in the development and use of Mexican and purely Indian materials. Ponce has strongly influenced Chavez. His training in Italy, Germany, and France, where he studied with Paul Dukas, has impressed his work with strong European leanings. There is not that apparent emancipation from the accepted forms that so freshens the works of the younger group.

His "Chapultepec" has been played by Stokowski in both Philadelphia and New York, and by the Symphony in Mexico which also includes his Piano Concerto (played at the first concert of this season with Ponce as soloist) and many other works. He has written a wealth of characteristic Mexican songs and innumerable works for guitar which have been on the programs of Segovia. Ponce belongs perhaps more with the class of romantic or nineteenth century composers.

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Rolon was Ponce's fellow student in the classes of Dukas. He, too, has resided in Paris and exhibits a strong tendency toward a French manner. In Paris he became steeped in French traditions and in the German classics through French eyes or ears. He was influenced, too, at this time by the poetic spirit of Verlaine, Mallarmé, and Debussy. His symphonic poems, "Cuauhtemoc" and "El Festin de los Enanos," have been played in Mexico City. Other works of his include a Symphony in E minor, an "Obertura de Concierto," and several ballets, besides many piano pieces. In the dance forms Rolon finds a particularly happy medium; his "Baile Michoacano" is a brilliant example.

He has used native material to excellent advantage and has preserved in his piano works, through ingenious use of harmony and rhythms, remarkably faithful reproductions of these native expressions. In his three indigenous Dances from Jalisco, for piano solo, he gives a distinctly native color. The discordant harmonies cleverly suggest the approximation rather than the exactness of tones, just as the native performers usually do. Variety is of decided interest to Rolon; here the influence of his training becomes evident. Where Revueltas is content to repeat plainly a melodic or rhythmic figure, Rolon strives for more varied effects and displays a strong appreciation for craftsmanship. In this mastery of materials he achieves his modernity.

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Huizar, who is important among contemporary Mexicans but of an older school, has many of his works listed in the regular symphonic repertoire. The concerts of this season include a reorchestration of a Concerto Grosso in D major of Vivaldi, a transcription of the Organ Toccata, Adagio, and Fugue in D, of Bach, and a work called "Oxpanixtli." In his essays into the field of transcriptions he treads on difficult ground. He gives to Bach a truly Wagnerian air. It sounds as nearly un-Bachlike in its non-Germanic manner as any Bach could be. Chavez has shown a definite interest in his work. Two of his symphonies (the first and third) as well as his "Imagenes," "Pueblerinas," "Scherzo Sinfonico," "Oxpanixtli," and "Surco" have been played.

Among the newcomers Blas Galindo is a name to keep in mind. Here is one of the new school of composers, developed under the impetus of the present Mexican trend. None of his works has been slated as yet for the programs of the Symphony, but he is among those who bear watching.

For those who are interested in what is going on below the Tropic of Cancer I would suggest chalking down the names of José Moncayo, Eduardo Moncada, Salvador Contreras, Raul Lavista, Juan Mariscal, and the already mentioned Luis Sandi and Daniel Ayala. In the programs of the Symphony given during its 11 years, one finds other Mexican names of which the rest of the musical world is unaware. One reads there of works of Campa, Castro, Domiguez, Elias, Malabear, Marron, Mendoza, Meza, Pomar, Tello, Vásquez, and Villanueva. There are perhaps others still sitting in a patio, writing down what the next generation of musicologists will find of worth. The music histories that these latter gentlemen will write will need liberal space to chronicle what the twentieth century has already received from the musicians of Mexico.

(This is the second of two articles. The first was published on Sept. 2.)

A Treasury Of American Prints

By E. C. Sherburne

Those who do not have access to large contemporary print collections have a new opportunity to become acquainted with American trends, thanks to "A Treasury of American Prints"; 100 etchings and lithographs by leading contemporary artists, selected, with introduction and descriptive notes, by Thomas Craven. (New York: Simon and Schuster. $3.95).

Necessarily, the choice represents the taste of Mr. Craven, but that would automatically be taken into consideration by the informed student. In his own field, Mr. Craven is to be accepted as an artist in appraisals and appreciations, and by implication he makes it clear that he does not care for "provincial ignorance, anemic imitation, cheap internationalism, and the post-war hangover of esthetic snobbery."

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"The simple existence of an object or a scene justifies its representation," he explains, in defining the point of view of his selection. He rejoices in the zest with which the 50 artists of his choice dig into their environment. He exclaims over the high level of their craftsmanship.

Social comment is one of the marked strains in the collection, with Peggy Bacon's "The Social Graces" as an example distinctly on the acid side. In Thomas Benton's vigorous descriptions of Negro life in the rural Middle West, some persons may feel that an unsympathetic laughter often lies behind his work, but it is more likely that his gusto leads him into a stronger emphasis upon elements that drag upon the underprivileged than persons of sharpened sensibilities can endure.

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For print students who prefer to supply some of the emotion themselves, and so complete pictures according to their own taste, there is much to enjoy in this collection: Howard Cook's "Merry-Go-Round," with its humorously tender characterizations of various sorts of Parisian children; Adolf Dehn's richly detailed "Threshing," warm with memories of his youth in the wheat country; Ernest Fiène's "Winter Evening," with its exquisite personal snow patterns; "Grandma's Parlor," which is filled with Wanda Gág's "tender, tolerant mirth" as she observes a childhood environment; "Trees and Mountains," by Luigi Lucioni, a sumptuous evocation of the responses many people have to the graceful romanticism of Vermont's hills; "Village Street," by Thomas W. Nason, with its exemplification of the delicacy and power that may be achieved in a wood engraving; Boardman Robinson's powerful but not bleak head of Lincoln.

Buxton Drama Festival

By Harold Hobson

London

At Buxton in Derbyshire, in the midst of the wild hills and moors of the Peak, the annual dramatic festival has been boldly inaugurated once again. Of all the counties in England, Derbyshire is probably the most actively interested in amateur acting. It is the only English shire that has an official dramatic adviser to coordinate its theatrical enterprises. Consequently, the yearly visit of the Old Vic company, trying out three or four productions destined for London, is eagerly awaited, not only as an aesthetic experience, but as a short course in dramatic education.

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The play chosen to begin the 1939 festival was "Romeo and Juliet." The production aroused especial interest because it marked the return to the stage of Mr. Robert Donat, after his big success on the screen. Mr. Donat is himself a native of Manchester, which is only a few miles from Buxton, though separated from it by rough and difficult country. The performance was therefore both a national and a local event of importance.

The producer, Mr. Murray MacDonald, seemed to have taken to heart the experiences of both the Malvern and the Stratford festivals this year. At each place on one occasion the electrical equipment failed, and the companies were left helplessly drooping about the stage, dimly illuminated only by the gas of the house lights. Mr. MacDonald had apparently conceived his production on lines which could survive unscathed a misfortune such as this. A nation-wide blackout would have made small difference to the murky gloom in which he set his stage, enveloping his players in a pall of darkness.

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It is regrettable that, in such circumstances, Mr. Donat should have elected to communicate the emotions of his part chiefly by means of facial expression. At the best of times, the face of an actor is eloquent only to the first few rows of the stalls; on this occasion it is doubtful whether even his fellow players could see much that was going on in Mr. Donat's countenance. The magnificent resources of his resonant voice he recklessly declined to take advantage of, speaking Romeo's poetry in as prosaic and conversational a style as possible, robbing the play of magic and enchantment. Nor did the sophisticated Juliet of Miss Constance Cummings make good the deficiencies of Mr. Donat's performance. The success of the evening was Miss Marie Ney's Nurse, though this was perhaps a triumph of technique over temperament.

Portland Art Museum Opens Its New Wing

An exhibition of 100 contemporary paintings by outstanding foreign and American painters will be on view at the Portland (Oregon) Art Museum until Oct. 29. This show marks the opening of a new wing of the museum, doubling the capacity of the building. The architecture is simple and modern, similar to the rest of the museum, which is built of brick with travertine trim. Pietro Belluschi is the architect. The Portland Museum has recently received the Ella Hirsch Fund, and is now for the first time in a position to build up an adequate collection. Part of this fund was allocated to building the new wing and its maintenance. What remains will serve as an endowment for the purchase of works of art. The museum plans to emphasize contemporary art and Chinese art. A small loan exhibition of Chinese works, with a first showing of some recent purchases from the Hirsch Fund in this field, will run concurrently with the exhibition of modern painting. The new director of the museum is Robert Tyler Davis.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL — COM. 1492
59th Season Opens OCT. 13 at 2:30—OCT. 14 at 8:15
Boston Symphony Orchestra
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor
Soloists for Season 1939-40—HOFMANN—SERKIN—SZIGETI
FEUERMANN—GIESEKING—RASCHER—SMETERLIN—
PROKOFIEFF—STRAVINSKY—HEIFETZ.
SEASON TICKETS NOW AT BOX OFFICE

EXETER ST. THEATRE
Showing Through Wednesday
"The Jones Family IN HOLLYWOOD" Jed Prouty, S. Byington
"STANLEY AND LIVINGSTONE" with Spencer Tracy
CONTINUOUS SHOW TODAY
SOUTH STATION
Transcon's MAGINOT LINE! EQUADOR-PETE SMITH-Donald DUCK
EYE-WITNESS PICTURES WARSAW BOMBING

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd BIG WEEK
Charles BOYER & Irene DUNNE
WHEN TOMORROW COMES
—Plus—2nd Feature—
THE ADVENTURES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES
BROUGHT BACK! INSIDE THE MAGINOT LINE as MARCH OF TIME

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EMPIRE Thea., B'way-40 St. PE. 6-9560
MATINEES WED. and SAT., 50c to $2

The THEATRE GUILD presents PHILIP BARRY'S COMEDY
AIR COOLED
THE PHILADELPHIA STORY
KATHARINE HEPBURN
VAN HEFLIN, NICHOLAS JOY, JOSEPH COTTEN, SHIRLEY BOOTH
SHUBERT Theatre, West 44 St. Circle 6-5990
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. TODAY & THURSDAY 2:40
Mail orders until November 4—361 Seats $1.10

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MYRNA LOY · TYRONE POWER · GEORGE BRENT
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 P.M. ROXY THEA. 7th Ave. at 50th St.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
THE IMPERIAL THEATRE
Fifth Avenue Girl
with
GINGER ROGERS
Through Wednesday, Sept. 25-27

The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

CLASSES IN SINGING
for
ADULT STUDENTS
Offered by
JANE MILLER FLYNN
212 North Grove Street
EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY
ORANGE 4-5750
Afternoon Class Tuesdays at two Evening Class Thursdays at eight
BEGINNING OCTOBER 3 AND 5
No previous singing experience necessary. Individual private lessons by appointment.

INVEST YOUR FUND IN A HALL ORGAN
Noted for FINE TONE RELIABLE ACTION LONG LIFE
THE HALL ORGAN CO., WEST HAVEN, CONN.

International Institute Plans Neutrality Ball

Shall the present European war cause the cancellation of the annual pageant and ball of the International Institute is a question which met with a prompt negative when it came up for discussion in Boston a few days ago.

"Changed boundaries do not change people," said the Czechs.

"We are all Americans," said the Polish group, "and we should be united because we are Americans."

Said the citizens born in Germany, "Our group is ready to take part if we are wanted. If we are not wanted, we shall not be offended."

To which the Poles replied, "Poles and Germans haven't anything against one another in America, nor have we as people."

The Estonians declared, "The pageant will support the idea of neutrality. In America we are all friends." The French group agreed to do their part, while the Italians stated, "We are all Americans, though we are not able to set aside our backgrounds. We are people, not politicians, and if we go far enough back in history, we all come from the same spot."

With customary co-operation of all nationalities in the city, therefore, the pageant and ball will be held again this year—at the Hotel Statler, on Friday evening, Nov. 3. Mrs. A. Clark Woodard of Framingham is general chairman, assisted by Mrs. J. Philip Lane of Weston, Vice-Chairman.

The International Institute is a member organization of the Community Federation, but has to raise money each year to pay for the building at 190 Beacon Street. It is a social service center for information, education, and assembly of all nationalities. It works to preserve and stimulate cultural values of the old world while educating the newcomer to the meaning of American ideals. It is nonsectarian and nonpolitical.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Sept. 25

(Eastern Standard Time)

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
2:30	WRUL	11.79mc
5:00	WRUL	6.04mc
10:00	WRUL	11.73mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Sept. 25

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

FREE CLASS
Miller System of Correct English
(for adult education)
TUESDAY, SEPT. 26
8 P. M.
HOTEL VICTORIA
Copley Square, Boston

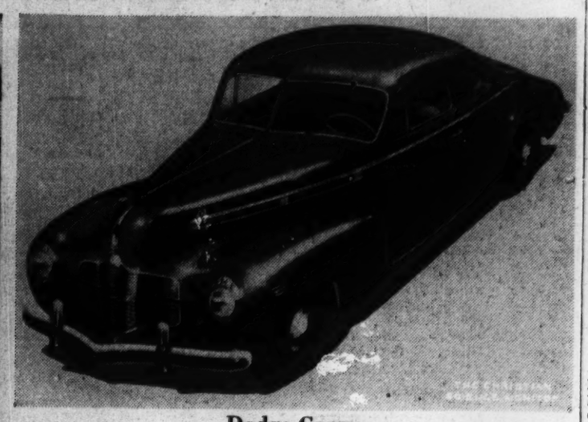
Josephine Foley
SALE . . . and a remarkable one
MAIDS' UNIFORMS AND APRONS
You May Deduct 20% From Original Price
New Styles in Colors for Morning or Afternoon
JOSEPHINE FOLEY UNIFORM SHOP
Blake Building—59 Temple Place, Boston—9th Floor. LIB. 2378

We hate to remind you but IT'S HOUSECLEANING time again! But cheer up! for this year your housefurnishings can have the same expert cleaning as your clothes!
A NEW FILENE SERVICE
RENOVA CLEANING for
home furnishings
slipcovers! draperies! puffs! spreads! blankets! curtains!
Call TRO bridge 9220, our driver will pick them up—and if you've any special instructions just give them to Betty Dale, our Cleansing Consultant.
Filene's BOSTON
FOR SCIENTIFIC CLEANSING, IT'S THE NEW
RENOVA CLEANSING
—under the direct supervision of the Institute for Maintaining Dry Cleaning Standards

Elegance, Speed, Comfort—That's the Story of 1940 Car Models

Buick Sedan
One of the models of the new Series 50 showing radiator grille design.

De Soto Sedan
This shows rear fenders flush with rear deck in new styling.



Dodge Coupe
Luxury Liner for four persons can fold its rear seats to provide carrying space

Buick, Dodge, De Soto Appear Ahead of N. Y. Show, Oct. 15-22

Motors and Motorways

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the National Automobile Show opening in New York City now less than one month away, Buick, Dodge and De Soto rolled off the automobile assembly lines this week for their official public displays in dealer showrooms throughout New England and the United States. Chrysler will reveal itself tomorrow in the automotive parade which will be practically over by Oct. 15-22, the dates set for the grand show in New York.

This year will mark the Fortieth Annual Show with the 1940 motif based upon the Greek Temple in the Grand Central Palace where more than 100 skilled workmen have been preparing the way for the shiny new models.

Murals eight feet by 37 feet on all four sides of the building will depict the development of passenger transportation from earliest times down through the horseless carriage era and bumpy stagecoach days into the modern period of smooth, effortless driving. In the lobby will be a reproduction of the old Madison Square Garden so long identified with National Automobile shows of the past.

New Buick Series

Six new series of automobiles on wheelbases ranging from 121 to 140 inches and affording extended market coverage from just above the lowest price field, were announced today by the Buick Division of General Motors Corporation.

Featuring the Buick Line for 1940 are two completely new series of cars of ultra modern styling and new standards of quality and performance in the lower and medium price fields. They are the Series 50 Super and the Series 70 Roadmaster, constructed on entirely new chassis of 121 and 126-inch wheelbase, respectively.

The 1940 cars have improved front and rear direction signals, foamtex rubber seat cushions, engine turned instrument panels, sealed beam safety headlights, entirely new frames, new engine mountings, new carburetion, addition of oil filters on all engines, better direct steering linkage, improved handishift gear control, marked improvement in shock absorber equipment, new safety free reeling inside rear door handles, windshield wiper boosters, an improved system of tire changing, and a host of other refinements.

Full Floating Dodges

While the announcement of the 1940 Dodge passenger car models features a multitude of style, comfort and operating innovations, the most outstanding achievement in the new series of Dodge Luxury Liners is described as a new and revolutionary performance element called "full-floating ride."

The basic principle underlying the "full-floating ride" of the 1940 Dodge is said to consist in a newly perfected system of weight distribution by which the company's engineers have formed a scientifically suspended "zone of comfort" the practical advantages of which are further realized through an unusual body layout.

Outward examination of the 1940 Dodge shows the car as a fresh, original style of a newness so thorough that not a single 1939 body die is said to have been retained for 1940 production. Every line of the car spells newness, difference and attraction.

Worthy of special mention is the fact that the lengthening of the wheelbase from 117 to 119½ inches is accomplished without increase in the over-all, bumper-to-bumper length of the new cars.

Entirely New De Soto

As for the De Soto, it is said to be entirely new in line and contour, emphasizing 100 horsepower, 122-inch wheelbase, sofa-width seats, increased headroom, larger windows and redistribution of weight.

Rear seats with square-bottom doors allow windows to be lowered all the way to the sill level. Hip room has been increased to 51 inches. Quarter windows have 33½ per cent more area and the rear window is 15 per cent larger. Total square inches of window space has been raised to 71 inches.

Contributing to the ensemble of smoothness and beauty are concealed hinges on front doors, latches flush with the hood sides, an undivided rear window of curved glass, "duplicating curve" fenders which complement each other in appearance, and a new rear panel contour which harmonizes with the flow of line in rear fenders.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Sunday's Programs

(Eastern Standard Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 "Sunday Morning Prelude"	European Situation .... Instrumental trio	War news; Organ and Xylophone recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:15				
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle	Tone Pictures; weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 Vera Brodsky, pianist; news	"Coast-to-Coast on a Bus"; children's prgrm	"Turn Back the Clock"	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	"Let There Be Light"
9:15		"Tom Terrin"		"Homespun Harmonies"
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a Bus"; children's prgrm	"Sunday Drivers"; soloists; orchestra	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	Concert Orchestra
9:45 Wings Over Jordan				Concert Orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air	"Diversion Without Exertion"	"Uncle Bob"; children's variety program	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air			"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30 Aubade for Strings	"Morning Musicale"; A. Kiriloff, director	Barry McKinley, songs	Tremont Temple Baptist Church Service	Religious Service
10:45 Aubade for Strings		The Kidoodlers		Religious Service
11:00 War news; "News and Rhythm"	News; weather; Journal	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church Service	Religious Service
11:15	"Neighbor Nell"	St. Paul's Service		"Music in the Modern Manner"
11:30 Major Bowes' Capitol Family	"Southernaires"; male quartet	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church Service	The Italian Hour
11:45		St. Paul's Service		The Italian Hour
12:00 Talk; news	Music Hall: Henrietta Schumann, pianist; Jacques Gasselin, violinist	Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 News; music		Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake Choir, organ; War news		"On the Job"; vocational guidance program	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45			Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 'Sentimental Mood'	"Waterloo Junction"; dramatic sketch	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano soloist		Religious program	Talk; music	Portuguese Hour
1:30 Walberg Brown's	"Treasure Trails of Song"	News Service	"Red River Dave"	Portuguese Hour
1:45 Strings		"Concert Miniatures"	Hitmakers Orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00 "Democracy in Action"; drama	Continental Varieties	"Music for Moderns"	"Mystery History"; quiz program	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	Continental Varieties	"Music for Moderns"		"Voice of Israel"
2:30 "Going South" with Clyde Barrie	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.	University of Chicago Round Table	"Let's Go to the Bible"; talk; music	"Voice of Israel"
2:45	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.			"Voice of Israel"
3:00 Columbia Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra; Andre Kostelanetz, cond.	"Melodies for Milady"	Roy Shield Revue	Religious Program	"Friends of Mine"
3:15	"Bookman's Notebook"	Roy Shield Revue	Religious Program	Irish Minstrels
3:30	News; "Your Station"	Gold Star Mothers' Day program	"Raven of Rest"; maritime hymns and songs	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	"Moonlight Sonata"			Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 "So — You Think You Know Music"	"Sunday Vespers"	"Hall of Fun"; variety program	Religious Hour	Italian Amateur Hour
4:15	"Sunday Vespers"		Religious Hour	Italian Amateur Hour
4:30 'Syncopation Piece'; recording	"Tapestry Musicale"; orchestra	"The Shadow"; dramatization	Religious Hour	Sheloh Kall's Choir
4:45			Religious Hour	Sheloh Kall's Choir
5:00 Country Journal; Farm Reports	"Three Cheers"; vocal	Vocalists; orchestra	Johnny Magee's Orch.	Young People's Church
5:15	News Service	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Johnny Magee's Orch.	Young People's Church
5:30 National Polo Championship	Oscar Shumsky, violin	Paul Wing's Spelling Bee	"Curtain Calls"	Young People's Church
5:45	"Letters Home"		"Curtain Calls"	Young People's Church
6:00 Columbia's Gay Nineties Review	Jackson Teagarden's Orchestra	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; organ	WKRC Salute to Mutual Network	News Service
6:15				Music; baseball
6:30 "Gateway to Hollywood"; variety	"Grouch Club"; comedy; vocalist; orchestra	News Service	Southern Network Dedicatory program	Dramatization
6:45		Baseball comment		Dramatization
7:00 'People's Platform'; informal discussion	'This Honorable Court'; drama commemorating 150th anniv. of the U. S. Supreme Court	"The Aldrich Family"; comedy; music	News Service	Johnson Choir
7:15			"Melodic Strings"	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30 Screen Guild Theater; variety		Jimmy Grier's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Mike O'Malley's Orch.
7:45		Jimmy Grier's Orchestra	Sport Comment	Billy Paine, tenor
8:00 Orson Welles and Helen Hayes in "What Every Woman Knows"	NBC Orchestra; Alfred Wallenstein, conductor	Don Ameche; Nelson Eddy; Edgar Bergen; David Niven; Anita Louise; orchestra	"Design for Melody"; concert orch.; vocalists	Oddities in the News
8:15	NBC Orchestra; Alfred Wallenstein, conductor		Bob Zurke's Orchestra	"Rhythmic Romance"
8:30			Bob Zurke's Orchestra	Bert Hirsch Presents
8:45				Bert Hirsch Presents
9:00 Sunday Evening Hour; Symphony Orch.; Lawrence Tibbett, baritone	J. Ameche; G. Page in "Love Is Forever"	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:15			"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:30	Walter Winchell	"American Album of Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things"; orchestra
9:45	Irene Rich; sketch		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
10:00 "Varieties"; music	War news; "Voice of Hawaii"	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra; guests	"Good Will Hour"	"Back Home Hour"
10:15 "Varieties"; music	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Concert Orchestra	"Good Will Hour"	"Back Home Hour"
10:30 Sports; news	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Concert Orchestra	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45 Organ recital		Concert Orchestra	"Good Will Hour"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	"Stars Over Manhattan"	
11:15 Jack Jenny's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Weather Service	Jack Jenny's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"
11:30 Dance Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Woody Herman's Orch.	Jack Jenny's Orchestra	
11:45 Dance Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Woody Herman's Orch.	Jack Jenny's Orchestra	News Service

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 News; music	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Network speaker
11:15 "Brenda Curtis"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	News; "Hits and Bits"	Leslie Parker, tenor
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	"The Road of Life"	Garden talk	News Service
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Checkerboard Time	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour; Walter	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian String Music	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian String Music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Virginia Hays, songs	"Accordiana"	"The Happy Gang"	
1:30 "Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Waltz Time"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Reading"; dramatization	"Betty and Bob"	Sports reports	Talk; music
2:15 Dramatization		"Grimm's Daughter"	Sports comment	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30 "Your Family"	American Legion Auxiliary Convention	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Word Dramas"	Book Reviews
2:45 News from Europe		Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 News Service	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 "Castilliana"	Dramatic sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Concert Hall"	Sport reports
3:30 War News;: Poetic Strings"	Concert Orchestra	'Pepper Young's Family'	Government reports	Sport reports
3:45	News; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Ruvinsky Ensemble	Sport reports
4:00 Community Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15 R. Carhart, songs	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	Sport reports
4:30 Natural science talk	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Wayne West, songs	Sport reports
4:45 Charles Hector's	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	The Manhatters; orch.	Sport reports
5:00 Orchestra	Relay from Amsterdam	'Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 Pop Concert	Dean Gleason L. Archer	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30 Drama; music	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	News; sports	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Dinner Dance	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment
6:45 Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Dinner Music
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Concert Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Concert Orchestra	John B. Kennedy	"Voices of Yesterday"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Ricardo's Music	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 serial	Ricardo's Music	"Names in the News"		Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 "Tune-Up Time"; vocals; orchestra	Order of Adventurers: true tall tales	Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou; songs; orchestra	"Twentieth Century Serenade"	"Hit Parade of Tomorrow"
8:15	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, soprano; orchestra	Bob Miller's Orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo. Sheldon; War news	"True or False"		Bob Miller's Orchestra	"The Rondoliers"
8:45				
9:00 Theater: Ginger Rogers; George Brent in "She Married Her Boss"	Massachusetts Nautical School	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz program	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Paul Martin's Music	Alec Templeton Time; piano; chorus; orch.	Edwin C. Hill	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30	Paul Martin's Music		"Author, Author!"; literary game	
9:45				
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	War news; sports	"Lullaby Lady"; Continentals Quartet; orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Network sports		News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	Network sports	Henry Busse's Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody";	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	Network sports	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Henry Weber's Orchestra; soloists	"Venetian Serenaders"
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service		"Sportoscope"
11:15 Ben Bernie's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Shep Fields' Orchestra	Victor Vincent's Orch.
11:30 Del Courtney's Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Jack Little's Orchestra	Shep Fields' Orchestra	Joe Green's Orchestra
11:45	Dance Orchestra	Jack Little's Orchestra	Shep Fields' Orchestra	News Service

Harvard Yard Rallies After 304th 'Invasion'

(Continued from Page 9)

pected to report to his advisor at this hour with the study card which he received in his registration envelope. This is the scene which a Harvard "Lampoon" cartoon has immortalized for Harvard men. Reprinted year after year it shows a faculty advisor with his hand on a worshipping young freshman's head. "Come around again sometime soon," the advisor is saying. "Next May, for instance." This is the Lampoon's way of suggesting that study cards and faculty advisors for freshmen are just a formality.

Solemn Problems

To new students, however, they are an awesome necessity. But, oh woe! Some of them had lost or destroyed their study cards by mistake. Hustle and scurry. Fret and worry. "Where's Lowell House B-69?" "How do you get to Holyoke House?" "Is Professor Ligree in yet? Well, when do you expect him back from Maine?" Like so many country bumpkins in the Big City, the freshmen scurried around trying to get their bearings—and the required signatures on their cards. It was a sight to behold. Often humorous. Once in a while, a little heart-rending.

Eleven o'clock, 12 o'clock—so it went. Tours through the Harvard Union—buffalo heads and demitasse; through the laboratories—beakers and tubing; through Widener Library—get your membership card right away, 3,000,000 books to choose from.

Look at them lined up at the various concentration points. Hundreds of them there, joining the Co-operative Society, getting football tickets, paying Phillips Brooks House social service contributions. Every fifth man in that line a scholarship man. Yes sir, 216 scholarships already awarded to incoming freshmen. More than one fifth of the class—29 national scholarships; 95 freshman scholarships; 47 Harvard Club scholarships; 19 prize scholarships; 20 Cambridge Award scholarships; and so on down a long long list.

There are some new problems for freshmen this year—difficult problems to solve. For instance, how is Coach Dick Harlow going to replace those football players of the Class of 1939? Why, obviously it's up to the Class of 1943 to come through with some good material for next year. And then, there's the war in Europe.

The members of the Class of 1918 were the first freshmen to face the facts of World War in Europe. That was in the fall of 1914. The Class of 1914—which celebrated its 25th Reunion last June—were seniors that year. And now it seems as though the Class of 1943 is in a similar position to that of their predecessors in 1914. And as a class they are not at all pleased at this distinction.

Yes, the war is a concern of these freshmen. History, government, economics—and many other of their academics—must now make provisions for this new factor. Professors will expect them to keep posted on current events far in advance of what any textbook now published will be able to tell them. Those trying out for positions on the college publications will need a knowledge of occurrences in Europe to write stories, editorials, or news. And more than a few freshmen are still debating the wisdom of taking a Military Science or Naval Science training course.

Station WRUL

For Sunday, Sept. 24

(Eastern Standard Time)

(11.79mc-25.4m)

3:00 p. m.—"Musical Afternoon," symphonic hour.
5:00 p. m.—Book Review.
5:30 p. m.—Hymn Singing.

For Monday, Sept. 25

(11.73mc-25.6m)

9:00 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Elements of Television, Dr. C. Davis Belcher.

War Profiteering Struck Blow By Industrial Chief

POLAND SPRINGS, Maine, Sept. 23 (AP)—War profiteering "is as repugnant to industry as it is to the public," Dr. Alien Stockdale of New York, head of the speakers bureau of the National Association of Manufacturers, told New England Kiwanians last night.

"One of the common fallacies about industry and war," Dr. Stockdale said "is that industrialists are profiteers."

"The use of the present (European) crisis to gain unjustifiable profits or to pursue partisan political objectives," Dr. Stockdale said, "is not only indefensible and dangerous but reprehensible morally."

Dr. Stockdale and former Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts were among the speakers to address the delegates during the second-day sessions of the three-day convention.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Today's sales (est.) 880,000
Previous day's sales 1,668,590
1939 volume to date 192,185,936
1938 volume to date 192,256,843

Moderate Gains In Market After Early Hesitation

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Leading stocks edged forward in today's market after some slight hesitation at the start.

With dealings relatively small, advances of fractions to around a point were in the majority in the final hour.

Arguments on the prospects for repeal of the arms embargo occupied traders and most seemed to believe Congress would adopt the President's proposals. Others still looked for a bitter battle on the Neutrality measure and timidity of buyers was attributed partly to this factor. It was felt lengthy postponement of action on the law might make for excited markets.

The promising domestic business picture again vied with European war bulletins for speculative attention.

Inclined to lean forward were shares of U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Montgomery Ward, du Pont, Eastman Kodak, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Loft, Gimbel, Pullman, Westinghouse Airbrake, General Electric and Owens-Illinois.

Allied Chemical was an exception with a drop of 3 points. Lagging also were Anaconda, Johns-Manville, Western Union and Consolidated Edison.

Bond Trading Quiet

Corporate bonds plodded a narrow course in today's market with the general trend slightly higher. U. S. Governments likewise tended to improve and there were substantial rallies in some of the recently depressed foreign dollar loans.

In extremely light dealings gains of fractions to around a point were registered by Missouri Pacific 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Studebaker 6s, U. S. Steel 3¼s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s and Great Northern 4s.

Unchanged to slightly in arrears near the close were Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, American Telephone 3¼s, Southern Railway 4s and Western Union 5s.

Support by the Federal Reserve banks of the Government bond market on Friday was believed in bond circles to be responsible for the drying up of offerings in that group. Gains up to 8-32 of a point were well spread over the list with turnover light in all maturities.

Belgium 6½s were an outstanding performer in the foreign group, advancing more than 8 points. Others higher by smaller amounts included Peru 6s and Milan 6½s.

U. S. Smelting Net Equals $2.96 Share

By the Associated Press

Estimated net earnings of $2,657,306 after all charges, taxes and property reserves deductions, were reported for the first eight months of 1939 by the directors of the United States Smelting Refining and Mining Company. This compared with net earnings of $2,364,086 in the first eight months last year and $4,485,894 in the same period of 1937.

The earnings were at a rate of $2.96 for the period on each share of common stock outstanding, compared with $2.41 during the same eight months of 1938 and $6.41 in eight months of 1937.

The directors declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent, equivalent to 87½ cents a share, on the preferred stock and $1 per share on the common, payable Oct. 14 to stock of record Oct. 2.

Meat Prices Recede From Recent Upturns

CHICAGO (AP) — Wholesale prices of livestock and most meat cuts have lost substantial portions of sharp gains scored during the first week of the European war, but are still well above month ago levels.

Hogs and pork products, however, even at their advance were under year ago prices, while cattle and lambs, which have held up comparatively well during a year of declining hog values, averaged higher than a year ago.

Wholesale livestock prices in Chicago September 18, according to the Department of Agriculture, ranged from 4 to 11 per cent below September 7, when many foods reached their current war-boom peaks. At their partial decline, however, values still were from 4 to 55 per cent higher than they were August 15.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.00	$4.02	$8.2397
Cables	4.00	4.02	8.2397
France—franc	.0228	.0227	†
Belgium—belga	.1697	.1695	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2263	.2270	$
Italy—lira	.0510	.0519	.0526
Germany—mark	‡	‡	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5314	.5330	$
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Norway—krone	.1935	.1935	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0078	.0079	.0220
Finland—finmark	.0190	.0190	.0426
Hungary—pengo	††	††	.2961
Poland—zloty	††	††	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0365x	.0365x	.0748
Rumania—leu	††	††	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230x	.0230x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2400	.2375	.7187
Chile—peso	.0360	.0350	.2060
Brazil—milreis¶	.0510	.0510	.2025
Peru—sol	.1900	.1900	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2323	.2333	.8440
India—rupee	.3030	.3030	.8180
Java—florin	.5354	.5380	.6806
Hon Kong—dol	.2525	.2512	*
Shanghai—dol	.0712	.0712	*
Str Stlmnts—dol	.4700	.4700	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9087	.9100	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1990x	.1990x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	3	71	70½	71	+ ¼
9¾	31½	Acme Steel (2)	2	48½	48½	48½	−1½
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
25	19	Adam-Mill(⅝g)	2	22	22	22	Sep 22
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
67¾	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	4	65⅞	65	65¼	— ⅜
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	1	1	1	Sep 21
10	6½	AlaskaJun (.65g)	15	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	8	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅜	4½	Alleg pf xw	2	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
15½	5⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	27	15⅜	14¾	15¼	+ ⅜
13⅜	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	4	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
19	8	Alleg pr pf	1	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	7	25¾	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (½g)	3	9	8¾	9	Sep 22
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	195	191⅝	192	—4
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (1½)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Sep 22
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	20	9½	9	9¼	+ ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	61	61	61	Sep 18
48⅜	18	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	10	45¾	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	12⅜	Alpha Cem (¾g)	3	16⅛	15⅜	16⅛	Sep 22
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	20	20	20	Sep 22
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	71	71	71	Sep 21
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	8	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
36¼	16⅜	Am Airlines	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ¼
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	2	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
8	3½	Am Bosch	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (⅜g)	7	55⅜	54	55⅛	
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	6	112	111½	112	
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	2	154½	154½	154½	Sep 22
37	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	20	36¼	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅜
56½	30¼	Am Car pf	1	55	55	55	
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	2	22⅛	23½	23½	+ ⅛
115½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Sep 12
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	113	113	113	Sep 21
8¾	5	Am Colortype	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅜
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	7	15¼	14¾	15¼	
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep 19
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
19⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	15	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	Sep 22
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	4	20½	20	20½	−1½
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	3	8¼	7¾	7¾	Sep 22
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	7	29½	29	29½	+ ⅛
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	64	7¾	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
43½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	5	41¾	41	41	Sep 22
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	5	48	48	48	Sep 22
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	9	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	7	21	21	21.	
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	19	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	21	27¾	27¼	27½	+ ½
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	14	75	74	74	Sep 22
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	9	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
5⅛	2⅛	Am M&Metal	2	5	4⅞	5	
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (1½g)	14	27	27	27	+1
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
50½	32	A P&L 6 pf(3k)	7	44	44	44	— ⅜
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	16	39¾	39	39	Sep 22
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	24	10½	10	10	— ⅜
22⅜	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	19	21½	21¼	21¼	
80	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	2	79⅞	79	79	Sep 22
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	8	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	Sep 22
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	3	11¾	11	11	Sep 22
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2g)	10	58¼	57¾	57¾	— ¼
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	5	135	134½	135	Sep 20
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	62½	62½	62½	Sep 21
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	39	39⅜	38½	38⅞	+ ¼
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¾g)	4	12	12	12	
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	3	13½	13	13¼	Sep 22
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	6	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	Sep 22
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	3	15	15	15	Sep 22
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	4	161	160½	160½	+ ¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	4	77	76	76	Sep 22
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	6	77⅛	77¼	77½	+ ½
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	134	134	134	Sep 22
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	4	6⅛	6	6⅛	Sep 22
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	9	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	93¾	93¼	93¼	Sep 14
15½	3⅝	Am Woolen	25	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
64¾	28⅞	Am Woolen pf	3	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	6	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	3	43½	43½	43½	Sep 21
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	32	34⅛	33¾	34	— ¼
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	46	46	46	Sep 22
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	2	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ¾
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Sep 21
3½	1½	A P W Paper	12	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 18
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	2	33½	33⅛	33⅛	Sep 22
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	101¾	102	Sep 15
8¾	3⅜	Armour Ill	23	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	51½	51½	51½	−1½
65	50	Armour Ill pf	8	65	65	65	Sep 15
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	2	37	37	37	— ¾
13	7½	Arnold C (⅜g)	4	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
10⅜	5⅜	ArtloomCorp	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	10	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	74	74	74	Sep 14
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	58⅞	58⅛	58⅛	Sep 22
38	30	Associates In (2)	2	32½	32½	32½	Sep 21
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	5	31⅛	30¾	31⅛	+ ⅜
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	6	63½	63¼	63½	+ ½
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	20	23½	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅞
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	2	20⅞	20¾	20¾	Sep 22
24⅜	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	4	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Sep 21
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	7	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	45	44¾	44¾	Sep 22
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	5	68½	67⅝	67⅝	Sep 22
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	4	7½	7½	7½	
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	3	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 19
87⅜	31⅜	Aviation Corp	30	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
B							
20	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	51	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	22	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	7	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	2	23	23	23	Sep 21
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	10	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	2	8½	8½	8½	Sep 22
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	4	16⅞	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	4	21¾	21½	21½	Sep 22
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	3	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	Sep 22
105⅞	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Sep 14
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	Sep 13
9½	7¼	Belding He .70)	1	9	9	9	+ ¼
73½	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31⅜	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	20	29⅞	29⅜	29½	— ¼
21½	17⅜	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Sep 22
55⅜	48⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	Sep 20
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	38¾	38⅜	38¾	— ¼
100	50¼	Beth Steel (1½g)	53	92⅝	91¼	92⅝	+ ⅞
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	18	18	18	— ⅜
120	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	120	119¾	120	
27⅜	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Sep 22
22¼	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
17⅞	8⅛	Blaw-Knox	2	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	17	28⅛	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜
28½	16	Bohn A&B(¾g)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ½
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	Sep 21
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	13	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (3½g)	5	26	26	26	+ ¼
4¼	1½	Boston & Maine	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	Sep 22
30¼	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	2	29½	29½	29½	— ½
7¾	5¼	Brew Cp A (.60g)	4	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	4	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg 1g)	5	23¾	23	23¼	— ⅛
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	39	39	39	Sep 19
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	45¾	45⅛	45⅛	Sep 20
2	1¼	Bkly & Q Tr	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
13⅜	5¼	Bkly & Q Tr pf	5	11⅜	10⅝	11⅛	+1
14⅛	7¾	Bkly-Man Tr	31	12⅛	11½	12⅛	+1
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	6	43¼	41⅞	43¼	+2¼
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (¼g)	3	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	41	41	41	Sep 19
19⅜	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	15	17⅛	16½	17⅛	Sep 22
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	5	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	32	7⅞	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	7	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
30	15½	Bullard Co	5	28⅛	27¾	28½	+ ¼
34⅛	21½	Bulova Wate (2)	1	28	28	28	
19⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	17	13⅜	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
7⅝	1	Bush Terminal	11	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	5	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
23¾	18⅛	But Bros pf(1½)	4	20¾	19½	20½	Sep 22
6¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
13¾	7	Byers (AM) Co	8	13⅜	13½	13½	+ ⅛
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
C							
30	13¼	Calif Packing	6	28½	27⅝	28	— ⅛
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	50¾	50	50	Sep 18
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	19	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	3	9½	9½	9½	
17⅜	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	4	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	17	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	4	39¾	39¾	39¾	Sep 22
8	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (½g)	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
94½	63½	Case(JI)Co (5e)	3	89½	88	89½	+ ½
63¼	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	5	61⅜	61	61⅜	+ ⅜
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Sep 22
29½	13⅜	Celanese Corp	10	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅜
19½	7⅞	Celotex Corp	5	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
30¾	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	7	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
12	3¾	Cent RR NJ	5	10⅞	10½	10⅝	Sep 22
14⅜	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	2	13½	13	13	— ⅛
5½	3⅛	Century R M	5	4½	4⅜	4½	Sep 22
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	2	41⅜	41¾	41¾	
100	50¼	Certain-teed Prod	21	7¼	6⅞	7	Sep 22
22½	18	Chain Belt (.80g)	1	20	20	20	Sep 20
30	17	Champ Pap & F	3	27½	27½	27½	Sep 22
18½	6⅜	Checker Cab	2	17¾	17	17¾	+ ¼
43⅜	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	17	43¼	42¾	43	
95½	86	Ches & O pf (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	A'g 24
26	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ½

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅝	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	2¾	2¾	Sep 22
1	⅜	Chi & N West	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
3⅞	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(½g)	9	12	11⅞	11⅞	
1⅛	¾	Chi M St P&P	12	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1½	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
20½	10	Chi Pneu Tool	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¼
39½	30⅜	Chi P T cv pf (3)	8	39½	39¼	39½	Sep 18
48⅛	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Sep 14
⅞	⅜	Chi Rock Is & P	5	⅝	½	⅝	
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6%pf	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	⅜	C R I & P 7%pf	3	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	8¾	8¾	Sep 21
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	14	13¼	14	Sep 21
13⅝	5	Childs Co	2	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
92½	53⅜	Chrysler (4g)	29	86⅛	87⅞	87⅞	— ⅝
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	4	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
4¾	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	Sep 20
28⅜	15	Clark Eq (⅝g)	2	27⅛	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
32⅜	20⅛	Cley Graph B(1)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
60⅜	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.30)	1	48	48	48	— ⅛
35⅛	21¼	Cluett Pea (⅝g)	3	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅜
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	2	112⅛	112	112	Sep 22
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Sep 22
17⅛	11½	Colgate-P (⅝)	4	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Sep 22
36⅛	20¼	Collins & A(⅝g)	3	32⅜	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	2	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	3	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
24⅜	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	3	18½	18⅛	18⅛	Sep 22
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	33	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
91	74⅛	Col G&EpfA(6)	2	81½	81⅛	81½	Sep 21
15⅜	6⅜	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	3	7	7	7	
30½	16	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Sep 22
94	73	Col Carb (4)	2	90½	89	89	Sep 22
57	38¾	Coml Credit(4)	10	44¼	43⅜	43⅞	Sep 22
109⅝	100	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	Sep 20
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	13	49⅜	48⅜	48⅜	— ¼
110½	103¾	Com Tev pf(4¼)	2	105	103⅞	105	Sep 22
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	7	14⅜	13¾	14	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Com'th & South	37	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
72½	45⅜	Com & Sou pf(3)	13	64½	64¼	64½	— ⅛
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.20g)	8	28½	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	10	6¾	5⅞	7⅜	+1⅛
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	5	22	22	22	+ ⅛
7	5	Congress Cigar	3	5½	5½	5½	Sep 22
28¼	15½	Cons Aircraft	79	27	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅜
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	7¼	7¼	7⅜	Sep 22
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	7	9⅛	9⅜	9½	
35	27	Cons Edison(2)	101	30	29⅜	29⅞	— ⅛
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	4	103½	103¼	103¼	Sep 22
2½	1	Con Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅛	7⅜	Consol F pf(¾k)	4	8¾	8⅝	8¾	Sep 22
7⅞	4⅜	Cons Laundries	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Sep 21
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	14	9	8⅞	9	
5⅝	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	4	4	4	Sep 22
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	9	7	7	7	
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	27	27	27	Sep 22
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	89½	89¼	89½	Sep 22
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	9	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
22⅜	11½	Cont Bak A	6	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	4	1

Commerce and Finance

Commodity Prices Are at Highest Point Since Spring of 1938

Business and Industry

Tire Sales More Than Double First Half of This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Tire manufacturers are expected to report peak volume for the current year, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

Organizations, continues the report, with a large original equipment business are reporting the widest gains. However, peak car registrations and usage are of substantial benefit to companies selling only in the replacement market. Profit margins have suffered somewhat as a result of price weaknesses, but the sharp increase in crude rubber quotations brought on by the European war is operating to strengthen the structure.

Volume Doubles

"Tire manufacturers sold an estimated 10,000,000 casings to the automobile industry during the first half year of 1939, more than double the volume for the corresponding period last year," states Poor's forecast. "This increase exceeded by a substantial margin the expansion in automobile production (54 per cent) because a year ago car manufacturers were holding casing purchases to a minimum in an attempt to reduce stocks on hand.

"Although the margin of profit on original equipment business is narrow, large-scale production tends to reduce costs by spreading relatively inflexible overhead costs over a larger output. This factor aided substantially during the first six months of this year. Combined net income of twelve tire manufacturers totaled $17,207,000 for that interval. This was more than four times their profit in the corresponding 1938 period.

"Although it is too early to estimate the demand potentialities for the 1940 models, and consequently for original casings, certain favorable factors are present. The statistical position of the automobile industry is strong. It now appears that the combination of a strong inventory position and attractively priced cars will be aided further by an upward trend in industrial activity and employment. In short, there is ample indication of a brisk demand for original equipment tires.

Replacements Increase

"Although it is too early to placement tire sales will not be so large as that expected of the original equipment business, a gain of about 10 per cent appears certain. Cars turned out in the heavy production years of 1936 and 1937 have reached the tire replacement stage.

"Furthermore, total registrations are at record levels and these cars are being used considerably more than they were a year ago. Manufacturers' sales to wholesalers and retailers totaled 21,400,000 casings during the six months ending June, 1939, an increase of 34 per cent from the output a year ago. Naturally, this rate cannot be maintained during the second half, for montly comparisons will be with 1938 months in which the trend was already pointing strongly upward.

Obrion Russell & Co.

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UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on October 14, 1939 to stockholders of record at the close of business October 2, 1939.

GEORGE MIXTER, *Treasurer.*

September 21, 1939.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 16
Wilder Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 18

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 21

Stock and Commodity Markets Appear to Be Marking Time

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Economic conditions seem to have settled slightly into a pattern. Probably it isn't for long, but it may be long enough for them to be photographed without a motion picture camera.

That is to say, the stock market is now making no progress in either direction. Volume has fallen below two million shares a day, against 4,000,000 share days the week previous and nearly 6,000,000 shares the day after Labor Day. Neither are commodity markets making headway on the average. They jumped about 20 per cent and are on a plateau.

Now We Have Sellers' Market

The bond market has quieted down; the latest decline in governments was on trading of only about $2,000,000 on the New York Stock Exchange; the peak day was $72,000,000; trading has gone back over the counter. The Federal Reserve has stopped supporting the market. The same comparative quiet prevails in most trade lines—compared at least with the excitement of a fortnight ago.

So a reconnaissance seems in order.

In just about all lines the market is now a sellers' market, for the first since 1937. Sellers have the choice of boosting prices or of rationing customers, culling speculative orders, etc. Steel buyers, for example, are asking for so much steel that the industry will sell for 1940 only on the basis of prices in effect when the goods are billed. Some other lines are doing the same thing.

Chief reason seems to be that the war precipitated a covering movement by processors. The Conference Board reported that manufacturers' stocks of raw materials at the end of July were the lowest in over six years and almost 16 per cent below July, 1938. The Journal of Commerce here points out that since Dun & Bradstreet estimated that manufacturers' inventories rose $3,200,000,000 in 1936-1937 it seems easily possible that they may be boosted $2,000,000,000 in the near future. That is a lot of business.

Sentiment Rules the Cycle

That is the sentimental, impulsive, and erratic way the economic system works without any adequate standard of prices, or relation between the country's productive capacity and its credit. First everybody loads up, as in 1919 or in 1937. Then they go hand-to-mouth on inventory policy in a mass. At one time there are surpluses of raw materials in primary producers' hands, and empty manufacturers' bins; then another time the bins are filled and the visible supplies run down. That's the cycle.

Traditionally a sellers' market like this one means rising prices. But it doesn't seem in the cards this time. First, processors don't like to mark prices up. They are in business for the long-, not the short-term. They don't want the public or their politicians on their necks. They feel that what goes up must come down. They can make money by increasing volume instead of by boosting price. This idea is native to American industry, was publicized by Henry Ford and plagiarized by Washington.

Moreover there is still a tremendous slack of capacity and only a few bottlenecks. Some of the bottlenecks now are in machine-tools, in skilled labor, probably in railroad equipment, certainly in ocean cargo space, perhaps soon in electric power generating facilities in the northeastern part of the country. Also perhaps in hides, wool, silk, and rayon. And with the way steel operations are rising there may soon be bottlenecks in iron ore, scrap steel, and perhaps in certain kinds of finished steels.

Stringencies Are Relaxing

But for the most part apparent stringencies and strictures are rapidly relaxing. The tin quota, for instance, has been expanded now to 100 per cent. It will take some months for this tin to come to market, and most of it has to go to Europe for refining, but the effect on prices is curiously indicated by the extraordinary premium on spot tin over the far months. Straits futures are September 65 cents, October 58 cents, November 52 cents, December 50 cents, and January, 1940, 49 cents.

It looks as though the fall will see, instead of a sharp rise in prices, a really extraordinary rise in the business indices. Without exception they are simply shooting up.

Incidentally, the New York Times business index is now substantially above the level of last November. Probably therefore the Reserve Board index is also. But the Dow-Jones' index of industrial share prices is well below last November's peak.

The Times' index for the week ended September 16 will probably hit around 100, against about 95 last November, but the Dow-Jones' industrial averages are around 153 against 158 last November.

And at the present rate-of-climb the Times' index will hit the 1937 peak of 110 by the end of October. That would be tops since 1929. It is going up three points a week.

Carloadings on the Mend

Rail carloadings hit 805,000 last week. Last spring the hope was that they might reach a peak this fall of 800,000 cars, but they have already passed this figure and still have about a month more to climb. They ought to make 900,000 easy—best since 1930, and in 1930 the trucks had only begun to take rail business. This means the railroads have got to get busy, and quickly, to put their rolling stock in order. They have not only begun in a rush, in some cases hanging out the 'help wanted' sign on their machine shops for the first time this decade, but they have already ordered 25,000 new cars this month (against only 315 in August and only 21,000 in 1938 up to Labor Day).

(On July 20 the Wall Street Journal said, "The 1939 peak in railway freight carloadings will be between 775,000 and 800,000 cars per week this fall, according to an estimate charted by officials of the Association of American Railroads. . . . If the AAR . . . estimate . . . should become an actuality, there would be a distinct possibility of shortages of cars in some localities and possibly of a general shortage, though not a serious one. . . .")

Something the same may develop soon in electric power. The utilities were near an effective peak in 1929 when demand suddenly fell and they increased capacity. They came within the same proportion of capacity output in 1937 when the same thing happened. The pinch will be alleviated by the progress in the art of generator and transmission line construction and in certain limited areas by recent Government hydro-construction, though this is mostly where lease needed; but electric power output is already making new high weekly.

Bottleneck in Shipping

There is a bottleneck in ships and shipbuilding. In the latter the Maritime Commission has rapidly stepped up its letting of contracts for C-1, C-2, and C-3 ships, and is now well ahead of its ship-a-week schedule, though far behind it a month ago. The first effect of the war was to show the shipping business in confusion. Conference cargo rates have been jumped by from 33 to 100 per cent. First consideration was repatriating Americans from Europe, which is being done largely through the United States lines, and this precipitated a fight with the unions over the wages of American seamen going into dangerous waters.

It would be an interesting but academic speculation whether the same uprush in business sentiment would have occurred if the Danzig incident, instead of precipitating war, had somehow resulted in a convincing peace. Only a month ago good forecasters were predicting good business here this fall in case the war scare blew over. Maybe they were right. Perhaps recent events bear out the theory that business can stand anything except uncertainty. It is doing far better with actual war going on than it did under repeated threats of war. It probably could not have taken courage if the Danzig affair had merely blown over and left the prospect of further repeat performances, but if it had been coined into real peace things might have picked up also.

Farm Cash Income In August 13 P. C. Greater Than July

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department estimated the August cash income of American farmers was 13 per cent greater than that of July.

The August total was estimated at $643,000,000, including $601,000,000 from farm marketings and $42,000,000 in Government benefit payments. July's total income was $570,000,000, and that of August, last year, $628,000,000.

The Department estimated the farm cash income for the January-August period of this year at $4,594,000,000 compared with $4,612,000,000 for the like period last year. Government benefit payments for this period totaled $492,000,000, compared with $306,000,000 last year.

Refrigerator Egg Prices Hit New September Low

CHICAGO (AP) — Refrigerator eggs recorded an all-time September low here when October contracts fell to 16.55 cents a dozen under general liquidation and stop-loss selling.

Closing quotations were just above the low points and at net losses of about ½ cent with October contracts at 16.60 cents and Novembers at 16.70 cents.

The selling was attributed by traders to discouragement over slack demand for reserve supplies. Output from major markets Sept. 21 was only 10,650 cases, compared with an average of 16,000 cases for the four preceding days and 20,425 cases during the corresponding day a year ago.

Banking Service 1817—1939

BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES

Head Office: Sydney, Australia

General Manager: SIR ALFRED DAVIDSON, K. B. E.

Assets of £127 millions

Over 900 branches in Australia: New Zealand and Pacific Islands

London Offices at 29 Threadneedle St., E.C.2. and at 47 Berkeley Square, W.1.

Agency arrangements with Banks throughout Canada

New Rock Island Reorganization Plan Is Offered

WASHINGTON (AP)—P. A. Conway, an Interstate Commerce Commission examiner, proposed a plan of reorganization for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, which would drastically reduce capitalization and fixed charges.

He suggested that capitalization of the Rock Island system be reduced from $458,838,944 to $306,497,380; fixed interest charges from $14,052,769 to $2,483,547.

Mr. Conway's plan calls for absorption of various Rock Island subsidiaries into the parent company.

These subsidiaries include the St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line Railroad, the Rock Island, Arkansas & Louisiana Railroad, the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Railway, the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, the Peoria Terminal Company, Rock Island & Dardanelle Railway, Rock Island, Stuttgart & Southern Railway, the Rock Island Memphis Terminal Railway Company, and the Rock Island Omaha Terminal Railway Company.

The examiner said equities of holders of both the common and preferred stock of the Rock Island had no value, and he made no provision for their participation in the plan.

He recommended that equipment obligations amounting to $27,951,771 remain undisturbed. He suggested the sale of $11,000,000 of first mortgage bonds, the proceeds to constitute new capital.

Purchasers of such bonds would receive, as a bonus, common stock of no par value at the rate of two shares for each $1,000 bond.

The following new capitalization was proposed:

Undisturbed equipment obligations, $27,951,771, and first mortgage 4 per cent bonds $36,405,000, making a total fixed interest debt of $64,356,771; general mortgage 4½ per cent income bonds, $40,000,000, making a total debt of $104,356,771; 5 per cent preferred stock, $75,000,000, and common stock $127,140,609.

Airplane Passengers Up 47 P. C. in August

By the Associated Press

Chicago

Revenue passenger miles flown by domestic air lines in August, 1939, amounted to 67,977,118 or 47.54 per cent more than for August, 1938, the Air Transport Association of America reported.

August showed a 2.97 per cent increase over July, 1939, which had been the peak month for all time.

Planes to Cost War Department Over $58,500,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department announced formal signing of contracts for war planes costing $58,585,061, mostly representing orders awarded previously on a tentative basis.

A new contract was a $2,843,405 order for some 400 primary training planes from the Boeing Airplane Company, Stearman Division, Wichita, Kan. Signing the contract, the War Department exercised an option in a previous order.

The other contracts were:

Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore, bombardment planes, $16,125,586.

North American Aviation, Inc., Inglewood, Calif., bombers, advanced and basic training planes, $13,059,601.

Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, San Diego, Calif., four-motor bombers, $8,613,674.

Boeing Aircraft Company, Seattle, Wash., four-motor bombers, $8,102,892.

Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Burbank, Calif., pursuit planes, $4,653,703.

Aviation Manufacturing Corporation, Vultee Aircraft Division, Downey, Calif., basic training planes, $3,029,036.

Aviation Manufacturing Corporation, Stinson Division, Wayne, Mich., observation planes, $1,853,451.

Bellanca Aircraft Corporation, New Castle, Dela., observation planes, $181,693.

Ryan Aeronautical Company, San Diego, Calif., observation planes, $132,020.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

I have returned from foreign parts to find my Threadneedle Street window plastered with sticky paper, to prevent the glass from splintering in bomb blasts, the stock exchange closed until further notice, the banks closed for a day to adjust themselves to the new conditions of business, and everyone quietly preparing themselves to carry on business as it proves to be possible in a state of war.

The financial press carries long lists of "new addresses"; it makes interesting reading to find that the business of say The Grand Mongoloid and Impenetrable Financial Trust will be carried on in future at the Bamboo Bungalow, Bugsworthy, Mudpatch; telephone number Bugs 2. A very large number of business houses have gone back to the land, either already or in plan, as a precautionary measure.

Many Regulations

From Parliament streams a rapidly growing list of new enactments to regulate this or that phase of our economic life, in the interests of an efficient prosecution of the war. Restrictions are imposed upon the availability of foreign exchange; export of bank notes, gold, securities or foreign currency is prohibited without permission; residents of the United Kingdom must offer any gold or foreign exchange for sale to the Treasury.

New issues of capital are to be most strictly controlled, and except for classes exempted by the Treasury, no issue of capital of any nature may be made without the consent of the Treasury, and such consent will only be given if the Treasury is satisfied the issue is in the national interest.

To help acceptance houses, the Bank of England will advance the funds required to pay for bills accepted before September 3, and interest will be charged on such advances at 2 per cent above bank rate, but not less than 6 per cent.

Government control of prices and of distribution of supplies has been established by order of the Minister of Supply for a number of essential commodities, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, wool, flax, hemp, jute, silk, rayon, timber, paper, leather, molasses, and industrial alcohol.

Controllers have been appointed for each commodity, generally from persons prominent in the existing trade organization of the commodity, and basic prices at present scheduled are those now current in the industry.

Consumption Limited

A regulation has also been introduced which limits the consumption of coal, gas and electricity by domestic and small industrial consumers to 75 per cent of the quantity consumed in the corresponding quarter of the year ended June 30. The coal industry has agreed not to raise the general level of retail coal prices above present conditions without consent of the Mines Department.

The long list of such Government interventions in our economic and financial organization could be much increased even as the laws stand at present, and will undoubtedly become longer and longer as the war progresses.

Most preparations are of necessity made on the assumption that the war will be long, and it is interesting to compare the speed with which the Government has been granted controlling powers this September with the speed of enactment during the last war.

The powers now granted to the Government are equal to those obtained by the Government only at the end of the last war, and there should therefore be a far more equitable distribution of the financial and economic burden of the war than was possible in the early years of the last war.

In fact, as the Prime Minister assured the House of Commons, not without justification, the contrast with 1914 is in every direction both marked, and reassuring. Sterling is supported by large external reserves, and the Exchange Equalization Account has had many years of experience; the currency system of the country is much more elastic than in 1914, and the country is well used to its present operations. The financial and monetary methods of today are much more competent for the necessary changes than they were in 1914.

Plan New Budget

On one side of the matter we are still in the dark. As the Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed in the House of Commons, a new budget will have to be introduced, and the Government will have to decide what emphasis it proposes to give to borrowing and what to taxation. So far, in our rearmament expenditure, the Government has leaned rather heavily on borrowing, partly because of inclination in a conservative government, and partly because further increases in income taxes, excess profits tax, supertax and so on were considered held in reserve for the day of wartime emergency.

That day has now arrived, and despite the heated arguments on fair war finance and the criticisms of the methods of the last war, which have been expressed ever since the last war, there is really no evidence to suggest that we shall change the old methods in the present war.

Taxation will inevitably be raised, but the vast part of the sums required by the Government will probably be secured by borrowing, with consequent substantial increase in our national debt, which already represents the inherited burden of past wars.

The improved effectiveness of our financial and economic system compared with that of 1914 gives still greater confidence in our capacity to win the war when similar comparison is made between the present economic state of Nazi Germany with that of 1914 Germany.

Quite apart from naval blockade, Germany will be able to buy but little abroad since she has no gold or foreign exchange reserves. And Germany enters her war after six years of reckless Nazi inflation. No one in London expects that the German economy can stand for long the burden of war.

Wholesale Prices Rise 0.9 P. C. In Week of Sept. 16

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.9 per cent during the week ended September 16, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The cumulative gain in the past 3 weeks was 6 per cent. The all-commodity index rose to 79.3 per cent of the 1926 average and represents the highest level reached since the spring of 1938. Pronounced advances were reported in prices of textiles, hides and skins, farm products, chemicals, and foods.

The index for the semimanufactured group of commodities reflected the rise that had occurred earlier in raw materials and advanced 2.9 per cent. Raw materials rose 1.7 per cent and finished products increased 0.5 per cent.

Textile products recorded the largest group advance, 4.4 per cent. Silk and rayon rose over 9 per cent; woolen and worsted goods and "other textile products," which include burlap and hemp, approximately 7 per cent; cotton goods, almost 5 per cent; and hosiery and underwear less than 3 per cent.

Hides and leather products again increased nearly 4 per cent because of sharp advances in prices of hides, skins, and leather. A minor advance was reported in shoe prices.

Farm products and foods rose 2.3 per cent and 1.3 per cent, respectively.

Commodity Groups	Sept. 16 1939	Sept. 9 1939	Aug. 19 1939	P.C. inc. from Aug. 19 to Sept. 16 1939
All Commodities	79.3	78.4	74.6	6.3
Farm products	69.7	68.1	60.4	15.4
Foods	75.5	74.5	66.2	14.0
Hides & leather pro.	99.9	96.3	92.8	7.7
Textile products	71.4	68.4	67.4	5.9
Fuel & lighting mtls	74.1	74.0	73.6	0.7
Metals & metal prods.	94.9	94.6	93.5	1.5
Building materials	90.7	90.1	89.5	1.3
Chemicals and drugs	77.1	75.9	74.2	3.9
Furnishing goods	87.1	87.0	87.0	0.1
Miscellaneous	76.1	76.1	73.0	4.2
Raw materials	73.0	71.8	66.2	10.3
Semimanufactured art.	82.0	79.7	74.3	10.4
Finished products	82.3	81.9	79.0	4.2
All commodities other than farm products	81.4	80.7	77.7	4.8
All commodities other than farm products and foods	82.4	81.7	80.4	2.5

Percentage changes in wholesale price indexes of important subgroups from Sept. 9 to Sept. 16, 1939.

Increases	
Hides and skins	9.5
Silk and rayon	9.3
Leather	8.3
Woolen and worsted goods	7.9
Other textile products	5.0
Nonferrous metals	5.0
Cotton goods	4.9
Fruits and vegetables	3.5
Livestock and poultry	3.3
Decreases	
Crude rubber	5.6
Cattle feed	3.4
Grains	2.3
Meats	2.0

Germany in 1938 Bought $38,392,000 Of Polish Products

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department made public statistics showing that Germany last year imported $38,392,000 worth of food and other merchandise from Poland and $19,036,000 from the new Nazi ally, Russia.

The tabulation, made public by the Department "in view of the general interest in Soviet Russia and Poland as sources of supply of important foodstuffs and raw materials for Germany," showed that lumber was the biggest individual item bought by Germany from either Poland or Russia last year.

Lumber purchases from Russia totaled $7,647,000, and from Poland, $6,364,000.

Other purchases from Poland included $5,705,000 of livestock, $1,098,000 of butter, $5,083,000 of meat, $2,058,000 of woodpulp, and $2,167,000 of zinc.

Purchases from Russia included $1,921,000 of gasoline and oil, $1,267,000 of phosphate rock, $1,161,000 of manganese ore, $33,000 of flax and hemp, $540,000 of furs and $511,000 of industrial oils and fats.

Cellulose Concerns Face FTC Charges

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission accused a group of manufacturers of transparent cellulose sheeting products of a price-fixing conspiracy.

The Commission's complaint said the concerns control more than 90 per cent of the country's output and sale of such products.

The Commission named the following respondents:

National Converters Institute, Chicago, the Trade Association; Shellmar Products Company, Chicago; Milprint Products Corporation, Milwaukee, with branches in Philadelphia and Los Angeles; Traver Paper and Manufacturing Company, Chicago.

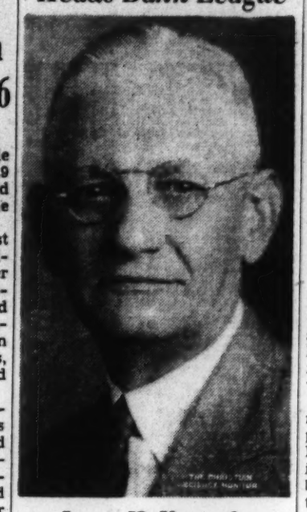
Also Dobeckum Company, Cleveland; Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Mass.; Caton Printing Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Thomas M. Royal and Company, Philadelphia; Nashua Gummed and Coated Paper Company, Nashua, N. H., and Pioneer Wrapper and Printing Company, Los Angeles.

Canadian Wholesale Price Rise Steady Since Crisis

OTTAWA (CP) — Stimulated buying with subsequent increase in prices due to the war and the preceding crisis is reflected in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index numbers of wholesale prices.

The general wholesale commodity price index has risen steadily since the crisis. In the week ended Sept. 15 it stood at 77.4 compared with 75.9, 72.8,, 72.7 and 71.9 respectively in the four preceding weeks. In the week ended Sept. 16, 1938, the index was 74.5.

Heads Bank League



James H. Kennedy

Elected President of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League. He has been Vice-President during the past year. Milton A. Barrett was elected to succeed Mr. Kennedy as Vice-President. Mr. Kennedy is President of the Middleboro Co-operative Bank. Mr. Barrett is Treasurer of the Fidelity Co-operative Bank of Fitchburg.

British Investments In Canada Estimated Near $2,700,000,000

OTTAWA (CP)—British investments in Canada total approximately $2,700,000,000 according to Bureau of Statistics estimates. The total based on 1937 returns was placed at $2,684,000,000 and possibly is somewhat higher now.

In a statement Hon. Ian Mackenzie, retiring Defense Minister, said some means would be found "whereby Canadian dollars may be made available to the British Government to purchase needed supplies in this country. In the first instance this will probably involve repatriation of Canadian securities held in London and at a later stage the granting of credits."

Of the total investment approximately $1,400,000,000 is in bonds and debentures representing funded debts of the Dominion, the Provinces, railways, municipalities and other corporations in Canada. London holds around $319,000,000 in Dominion Government bonds.

It is impossible to break down the balance of the total investment the United Kingdom has in Canada as between common and preferred stocks, land holdings, branch plants which in some cases are owned outright and may not entail any actual security issues.

Sales at Retail 6 to 14 Per Cent Above 1938 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—With seasonal influences making for expansion, the past week's retail trade was estimated 6 to 14 per cent larger than in the corresponding period last year, the Dun & Bradstreet weekly review said.

"Sales increases were featured," the review reported, "by a heavy demand for apparel and accessories, lines which had been hit hardest by the record heat wave in some sections in the previous week.

"In most centers, specialty shops made a better showing than department stores during the week. Luxury lines reported a noticeable increase in activity in some cities, but the majority of retailers felt that the gains in purchasing capacity, resulting from the recent sharp rise in stock and commodity values and the more gradual improvement in industrial payrolls, were not yet reflected in retail sales totals.

"The week's turnover was estimated 6 to 14 per cent larger than in the corresponding period last year. Household specialities, including major electrical appliances contributed heavily to the improved showing.

"Radio sales, which have been in an uptrend since the opening of hostilities abroad, were chalking up outstanding comparisons in some cities.

"Regionaliy, the widest year-to-year increases in sales occurred in New England. Trade volume in this area was 8 to 25 per cent larger than in the same week last year, when the worst hurricane in the nation's history disrupted normal business activity over most of the region.

"In other sections, the year-to-year pattern showed little significant change from preceding weeks. The Middle West and South, still prominent for the extent of their improvement over last year, had gains ranging between 7 and 16 per cent.

"Increases in other districts amounted to 5 to 12 per cent for the East, 4 to 7 per cent for the Southwest, 6 to 11 per cent for the Northwest, and 3 to 7 per cent for the Pacific Coast."

"Reports from wholesale markets indicated that although the forward buying wave had passed its peak order volume remained substantially above last year. Most lines continued to have the appearance of a sellers' market.

"In many instances, wholesalers were refusing bookings at present prices for shipment more than two or three weeks in the future. Deliveries became more of a problem as mill backlogs grew and distributors found difficulties in obtaining merchandise within the specified period."

RANGE ROUND-UP
PAYS PLENTY FOR BALKY OLD STOVES
AS MUCH AS . . .
$25.00
FEATURING THE NEW AND HEAT-COOK GAS RANGES
You probably thought you'd never see the day! But now that mulish old stove of yours is really worth something. Perhaps as much as $25 in trade-in value toward a super-modern Gas Range with built-in heating compartment.
With such a range, too, you may pay the extra low Kitchen Heating gas rate on ALL the gas you use, saving many dollars. Find out NOW how much your old cooking equipment is worth.
If you prefer a regular CP (Certified Performance) Gas Range (without heating compartment), here also your old stove may bring a big trade-in allowance. A modern CP will delight you with the new 22 Super Features, giving you new economy, more delicious cooking, hours of extra time.
Gas is the fastest fuel known. Entirely automatic, dependable, and healthful — it brings you new cleanliness, freedom and economy.
Your old stove is your down payment. Terms as low as $1 a week. Come in or call now!
New Heat-Cook Glenwood combines Kitchen-Heating with Cooking at special low Gas rate. Thermostatically-controlled Kitchen Heat; 4 Dual-Thrift Top Burners (one a Giant); roomy high-speed oven; well insulated; Telurium oven-heat control; handy draw-out broiler; automatic top-burner lighting.
Special Kitchen Heating Glenwood Range heats, cooks too, at extra low Kitchen Heating rate. Thermostatically-controlled Kitchen Heat; 4 aluminum top-cooking burners (one a Giant); center cooking top; heat-holding insulation; automatic top-lighting and oven-heat control; double-searing broiler and draw-out broiling oven.
CP (Certified Performance) Glenwood Range gives you all the fast, thrifty, modern Super Cooking Features . . . 22 in all. These include 4-burner cooking top; 4 heat-selector valves; automatic top-burner and oven lighting, oven-heat control; heat-holding insulation, draw-out broiler and numerous others.
WEEKLY REWARD!
$50 CASH PRIZE
for oldest stove traded-in each week
During the Range Round-Up, the Gas Company will award a $50 cash prize for the oldest stove turned in each week. All stoves taken in trade during this period will be recorded and become available for a weekly prize.
Even if your present stove is not exceptionally old, it still may be the oldest one traded-in this week. So buy now and give yourself every chance to win this week's $50 cash prize! Purchase of any A G A approved range at any authorized dealer or department store entitles you to enter your old stove.
100 Arlington Street, Boston • HUBbard 7800
BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY
or at your nearest neighborhood office, department stores, or authorized range dealer.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

2 3⅜s '43-40 June	102.20	102.20	102.20

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 3⅜s '47-33	106.21	106.21	106.21
6 3¼s '45-43	106.22	106.22	106.22
16 3¼s '46-44	106.20	106.18	106.18
11 4s '54-44	110.16	110.10	110.16
45 2¾s '47-45	103.24	103.18	103.24
2 2½s '45	104.18	104.18	104.18
52 3¼s '49-46	104.30	104.28	104.30
66 4¼s '52-47	113.27	113.25	113.25
69 2¾s '51-48	101.25	101.23	101.23
5 2½s '48	101.11	101.11	101.11
2 3¼s '52-49	105.14	105.14	105.14
17 2¾s '54-51	100.17	100.15	100.17
6 3s '55-51	103	103	103
75 2¾s '58-55	100.20	100.18	100.19
7 2¾s '59-56	99.24	99.24	99.24
10 2¾s '65-60	99.22	99.18	99.22

Federal Farm Mortgage

5 3s '47-42	103.5	103.5	103.5

Home Owners' Loan

2 1½s '47-45	96.20	96.20	96.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
38 Alleghany cv 5s '44	86	85¾	86
20 Alleghany cv 5s '49	75¼	75	75
17 Alleghany 5s' 50 st	44½	44	44
6 Allegh Val 4s '42	103¼	103	103¼
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109¼	109¼	109¼
50 AmIGChem 5½s'49	100	99¾	99¾
8 Am T&T 5½s'43	109 3-32		109
41 Am T&T 3¼s '66	99⅛	99	99
19 Am T&T 3¼s '61	99⅝	99⅛	99⅛
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105¾	105¾	105¾
11 Arm Del 4s '55	94¾	94½	94½
1 AT&SF 4s '95	102¼	102	102
1 AC Line 4½s'64	64	64	64
1 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	32¼	32¼	32¼
5 B&O 1st 5s '48	70	70	70
13 B&O rfg 5s '95	30½	30½	30½
1 B&O 5s '96 F	30	29¾	30
13 B&O 5s '90 F ct	30	29	30
4 B&O 5s 2000 D	29¾	29¼	29¾
23 B&O cv 4½s'60	19½	19	19¼
12 B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	18⅝	18½	18⅝
19 B&O 1st 4s '48	68¾	68	68¾
3 B&O SW 5s '50 ct	48¾	48¼	48¾
2 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	113½	113	113
31 Beth Stl 3½s'52	113½	113	113½
4 Boston&Me 5s '67	38¼	38	38
25 Bost&Me 4¾s'61	34¼	33⅞	34¼
6 Bkly Edis 3¼s'65	101¼	101	101
23 Bkly Man Hr 4½s'66	69⅞	69¼	69⅞
4 Bkly Gas 5s '45	108	107¼	108
1 Buf Gen El 4½s'81	111¾	111¼	111¼
1 Buf R&P 4½s'57	40½	40¼	40½
1 Bush Term 5s '55	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 Can Sou 5s '62	82	82	82
2 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	94½	93¾	94½
15 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	96½	96	96
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	92½	92½	92½
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	92	91¾	92
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	92	91	92
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	91	91	91
37 Can Nor 6½s '46	106	105¾	106
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	61½	61½	61½
5 Can Pac 4s perp	52½	52½	52½
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	102¾	102¼	102¾
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	55	54½	54½
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74	74	74
3 Cen R R N J 5s '87	19	19⅛	19⅛
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	17	17	17
3 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	18½	18½	18½
5 ChampionP&F 4¼s'50	102	102	102
6 Chi & Alton 3s '49	13½	13	13½
1 CB&Q rgf 5s '71 A	92	92	92
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	88	88	88
5 Chi & E Ill 5s' 51	19	19	19
9 Shi & Erie 5s '82	22	22	22
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	4½	4½	4½
24 CMSP & Pac 5s' 75	9¾	9½	9¾
5 CMSP gen 4s '89	27¼	27¼	27¼
16 Chi&NW cv 4¼s'49	4¾	4¾	4¾
7 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10⅛	10	10
35 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	3½	3⅜	3⅜
7 C R I & P 4s '88	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
12 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	102	102	102
12 CC&StL 4½s '77	58⅝	58½	58½
17 Col & So 4½s'80	38	37	38
1 Columbia G 5s '52 May	101	101	101
11 Colmbia G 5s 1961	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	106	106	106
1 Somwlth Ed 3½s'68	102½	102½	102½
28 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	112	111¾	112
15 Con Edis 3¼s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
15 Consum Pow 3½s '65	102½	102½	102½
11 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	112½	112⅜	112⅝
5 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	103½	103½	103½
24 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	69	68⅝	69
3 D&RG 4½s'36	12¼	12⅛	12¼
5 D&R G 4s '36	11¾	11½	11¾
9 D&R G West 5s '78	7½	7¾	7¾
5 Det Edi 4s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
11 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	104¾	104½	104¾
2 Elec Auto L cv 4s'52	107½	107¼	107½
39 Erie rfg 5s '67	17¼	16¾	17¼
55 Erie rfg 5s'75	17½	17	17¼
1 Erie 1st 4½s '96	46½	46½	46½
16 Erie ge lien 4s'96	24¾	24	24¾
13 Erie cv 4s'53A	21¾	21	21¾
35 Erie cv 4s'53 B	21¾	21½	21¾
38 Erie cv 4s'53 D	104½	104½	104½
5 Fe L&T 5s'42 st	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Firestone TR 3½s'48	100¾	100¾	100¾
10 Fla E Cst 5s'74	84¾	83¾	84¾
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
3 Fla E Cst 4½s'59	59	59	59
1 Fracis Sug 6s'56	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
5 Ge Am Inv 5s '52	103	103	103
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	72	72	72
10 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	101½	101	101½
43 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	108¼	107¾	108
3 Gulf M&N 5s '50	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 Gulf Ct Util 3½s '69	98	98	98
1 Hocky V 4½s '99	117	117	117
1 Hudson Coal 5s62A	42¼	42¼	42¼
2 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
8 Mud & Man rfg 5s57	47	46¾	47
11 IC&EMan inc 5s '57	15½	15¾	15¾
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	50½	50½	50½
10 IC&CStL&NO 5s63A	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝
10 IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63	50	50	50
2 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	95½	95½	95½
5 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
27 Interb R Tr 7s '32	62¼	61⅞	62¼
2 Interb R Tr 7132 ct	61¾	61¾	61¾
30 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	64¼	63⅞	64¼
10 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	63½	63½	63½
4 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	69	69	69
5 Int T&T 4½s '52	45½	45½	45½
14 Int T&T 5s '55	50⅝	50½	50½
2 JamesP&Cle& 4s '59	53	53	53
3 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	34	34	34
1 Kans G&E 4½s '80	103½	103½	103½
5 Lac Gas 5½s '53	48	48	48
5 Lautaro Nit inc '75	33	33	33
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	58	58	58
14 Leh Val 4s 2003	21	21	21
3 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	20½	20½	20½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd reg	15	15	15
9 Liggett & M 7s '44	122½	122½	122½
1 Liquid Carb 4s '47	105	105	105
5 Lorillard Co 5s '51	116½	116½	116½
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	81	81	81
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	88½	88	88½
3 Louis&N un 4s '40	100	100	100
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	41	41	41
40 Manhat Ry 4s '90	65¾	65	65
19 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	65	65	65
10 Met Ed 4½s'68	109	109	109
1 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	93	93	93
1 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	14	14	14
2 MKT&SSM gtd 5s '38	9	9	9
82 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	24½	24	24
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	35¾	35¾	35¾
3 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	22	22	22
20 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	18½	18½	18½
50 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	18¾	18¼	18⅝
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	17¾	17¾	17¾
10 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19	19	19
24 Mo Pac 5s '80H	19	18½	19
22 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19	18½	19
5 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5	4¾	5
5 Mob & Ob 5s '38	29	29	29
2 Mob & O 4½s '77	24½	24½	24½
1 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	92½	92½	92½
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	44¼	44¼	44¼
18 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	40½	40½	40½
8 Mor&Essex3½s2000	48¼	48	48¼
15 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	102¼	102	102¼
1 Nat Distill 3½s '49	96½	96½	96½
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	119¾	119¾	119¾
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	106	106	106
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '52A	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
18 NYC rfg 5s 2013	67	66½	67
28 NYC 4½s 2013 A	60¾	60¾	60¾
6 NYC 3¾s '46	77	76⅝	77
36 NYC cv 3¼s '52	68½	68	68½
2 NYCh&StL 5s '41	71½	71½	71½
1 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	68	68	68
28 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	59¾	59	59¾
1 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	100½	100½	100½
5 NY Dock Co 4s '51	55	54⅞	55
21 NY Edis 3¼s '65	100¼	100¼	100¼
9 NY Edis 3½s '66	100	100	100
34 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18¼	18	18¼
2 NYNH&Hcit 6s '40	25½	25	25
7 NYNH&H 4½s '67	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1 NY O&W gen4s'55	5	5	5
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	99¾	99½	99¾
11 Norf & W 4s '96	115	115	115
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	99½	99½	99½
1 Nor Am Co 3½s'49	100	100	100
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047	64¾	64¾	64¾
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	46	46	46
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104½	103¾	104½
1 Ohio Ed 3½s '72	98	98	98
3 Oklahoma G&E3¼s66	102	102	102
21 Or-WashRR&N 4s61	100	99¾	99¾
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
1 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	103½	103¼	103¼
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	100½	100½	100½
1 Pen Co 4s '63	99¼	99¼	99¼
15 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	101	100⅝	101
21 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	97¼	97½	97¼
2 Pen RR 3¾s '70	85	85	85
67 Pen RR 3½s '52	90	90	90
2 Peo G L&C Chi 5s'47	110	110	110
1 Peoria & E inc 4s'90	6½	6½	6½
1 Pere Marq 5s'56	70½	70½	70½
2 Pere Marq 4½s'80	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 Pere Marq 4s'56	62	62	62
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	114½	114½	114½
6 Phil Elec 3½s'67	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	17¾	17½	17⅝
11 Phillips Pet 3s'48	115¼	115	115
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s'59 B	49	49	49
50 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60 C	50	49¾	50
2 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	75½	75½	75½
4 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	17	16¾	17
16 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s'68	99½	99¼	99½
2 Readg 4½s'97 A	77	77	77
3 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	96	96	96
1 Republic Steel 5½s'54	114	114	114
4 Republic Steel 4½s '61	92½	91⅝	92½
2 Republic Steel 4½s '56	93	93	93
1 Rio Gr W 6½s '39	16½	16½	16½
37 St L S F 5s '50 B	13¼	12	13¼
5 St L S F 5s B '50 ct	11½	11½	11½
65 St L S F 4½s '78	12¼	11⅝	12¼
16 St L S F 4½s '78 ctf st	11½	11½	11½
12 St L S F 4s '50 A	12⅜	11¾	12¼
2 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	11¾	11½	11¾
1 St L SW rfg 5s '90	12¼	12¼	12¼
6 San Diego G&E 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
41 Sea A L 4s cn 6s '45	10	9¾	10
1 Sea A L 4s '50 st	14	14	14
1 Silesian-Am 7s '41	24¾	24¾	24¾
3 Socony Vac Oil 3s '64	97¾	97¾	97¾
56 So Bell T&T 3s '79	95	94¾	94¾
6 Sou Kraft 4½s '46	94	94	94
1 Sou Pac 4½s '69	51	51	51
31 Sou Pac 4½s '81	51	50½	50⅝
14 So Pac 4½s '69	51	50¼	51
1 So Pac rfg 4s '55	65½	65¼	65¼
6 So Pac ctf 4s '49	50½	50¾	50½
10 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	53⅞	53¾	53¾
8 So Pac SFDet 4s '50	79¾	79¾	79¾
10 South Ry gen 6s '56	75	74¾	75
25 South Ry gen 4s '56	50½	50	50½
6 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	104¾	104¾	104¾
19 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	97½	97½	97½
10 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	98	98	98
5 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Studebaker cv 6s '45	91½	91½	91½
1 T RR A St L 4s'53	101	101	101
27 Tex Corp 3s '65	96⅞	96½	96½
1 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	84	84	84
62 Third Ave a] 5s'60	11¾	10¾	11⅜
18 Third Ave 4s '60	44	44	44
5 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	104½	104½	104½
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	108½	108½	108½
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	77	77	77
29 US Steel 3¼s '48	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Utah L&Trac 5s '44	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Utah P&L 5s '44	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
3 Va El&Pow 3½s'68	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Va Ir C&C 5s'49	45	45	45
10 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	101¾	101¾	101¾
34 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	13½	12	13½
12 Wabash 1st 5s '39	42½	42	42½
25 Wabash 2d 5s '39	25½	24	25½
25 Wabash 4s '80 D	35	13	13
21 Wabash 5s '76 B	13½	12½	13
16 Wabash 4½s '76 C	13	12½	13
1 Walker H 4¼s '45	100	100	100
1 Warren Bros 6s '41	40¼	40¼	40¼
3 Westn Md 3½s'77A	88½	88½	88½
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	103½	103½	103½
6 Western Un 5s '60	74½	74	74
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
5 Wilkes B & E 5s '42	10⅜	10½	10½
25 Wis Cen 4s '49	20	19½	19½
5 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	9½	9	9½
3 Wis Pub Ser cv 4s'61	105¾	105⅜	105⅜
2 Youngst S&T 4s '61	102	102	102
5Youngst S&T 4s '48	113½	113½	113½

Foreign Bonds

1 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	74½	74½	74½
12 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	75	74⅞	75
22 Argentine 4½s '48	88¾	88½	88¾
13 Australia 5s '55	59	56½	59
3 Australia 4½s '56	56	56	56
6 Belgium 7s '55	80½	80	80½
19 Belgium 6½s '49	78½	75¼	78
13 Canada 5s '52	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
12 Canada 4s '60	85	84¾	84¾
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	13¾	13¾	13¾
7 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	14	14	14
16 Chile 6s '60	16	16	16
21 Chile 7s '61 Jan asd	12	11¼	12
1 Copenhag 5s '52	51	51	51
1 Copenhag 4½s '53	48¾	48¾	48¾
1Cuba 5½s '53	101	101	101
1 Cuba 4½s '49	100	100	100
1 Denmark 6s'42	71½	71½	71½
5 Denmark 5½s'55	63½	63½	63¾
5 Denmark 4½s'62	54¼	54½	54¼
1 Finland 6s'45	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Ger Govt 7s'49	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Greek 6s'68	15	15	15
2 Greek 6s'68 pt pd	14¼	14	14¼
2 Haiti 6s'52	81	81	81
1 Hungarian 6½s'60	82½	82½	82½
12 Italy 7s 1951	51	50½	50⅝
1 Japan 5½s'65	55¼	55¼	55¼
1 Lombard El 7s'52	48½	48½	48½
1 Mex 6s sm asd '33	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Mex 6s asd '33	⅞	⅞	⅞
13 Mex 10 4s sm asd	⅞	⅞	⅞
6 Milan City 6½s '52	35¼	35	35¼
1 Norway 4½s '65	72¼	72½	72¼
3 Norway 4s '63	71½	71½	71½
8 Peru 7s '59	8	7⅞	8
4 Peru 1st 6s '60	7¾	7¾	7¾
3 Peru 2nd 6s1961	7½	7½	7½
4Queensid 6s '47	60	60	60
2 Sao Paulo St 8s2'50	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Sao Paulo St 8s'36	9	9	9
2 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	53½	53½	53½
1 Yokohama 6s '61	53½	53½	53½

Hard Coal Outlook Improved by War; Mines Reopened

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — King coal—sorely troubled these many years—is being rejuvenated by the riptide of war.

New hope is rising in the anthracite belt of Pennsylvania as the industry, with an eye to recovery of lost markets, accelerates to a pace reminiscent of the boom days.

Up till the past week or so much of the area embraced in the hard coal fields teetered on the verge of collapse. In five counties almost 6,000 teachers were behind in pay. Unemployment and relief were higher than elsewhere in the State. The outlook was far from promising.

Then, ironically, war broke out abroad and by that sad circumstance anthracite stands to benefit. Idle mines are being reopened as fast as they can be conditioned. Miners by the thousands are trooping back to their posts.

Glen Alden, biggest hard coal producer, has put all its miners on a full work week basis. Others are following suit.

Much of the increased output is headed for markets in Canada and New England, shut off from supply by England and Wales.

Reflecting the trend, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad announced Saturday it would recondition 600 coal cars.

Canada Wants to Buy U. S. Army Blankets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It is being circulated in Worth Street that there is an inquiry for some 500,000 blankets to be made from 25 per cent or more wool, to be used for the Canadian Army. The agents said to be acting for Canadian interests, who in turn represent the Canadian Government, are reported to have been unable to place the order.

Selling agents who received the inquiry said the order was not held back by any dispute over prices, but rather was difficult to place because no individual mill would be able to produce the quantity wanted within the next three months. About the largest part of the order that individual concerns expressed willingness to take was 50,000 blankets. They pointed out that they are now in production against domestic orders placed several months ago, and are hard put to make deliveries.

There was some concern here over the fact that the Canadian Government was seeking any products made from wool in this country while the British Government has embargoed the Australian and New Zealand wool clips. Wool available for American use already is restricted, it was said.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	+.30	+.29	+.02
Today's close*	152.96	32.35	34.72
Previous close	152.87	33.06	34.70
1939 high	155.92	34.33	37.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	30.71

*Preliminary.

Prices for Wheat Uneven Past Week; Export Sales Lag

CHICAGO, Sept. 23 (AP)—Europe's war has applied brakes to the United States' carefully geared machinery to export a portion of its wheat surplus by government subsidy.

Uncle Sam, with a pile of grain for sale, in effect withdrew all bids for business immediately after war broke out and sat back to watch how the game progressed. Only now is he cautiously making plans to re-enter the international wheat trade in a limited way.

Temporary withdrawal of the subsidy resulted in lagging business because domestic prices were considerably higher than quotations on competitive grains grown in Argentina, Canada and elsewhere. Despite increased shipping and insurance costs, due to the war, wheat and flour sold prior to hostilities, continued to move from American shores, although in reduced quantity. Flour subsidy rates were reduced but otherwise the program was not altered.

Now the Government is planning to resume subsidy operations in a limited way to Central and South America. It will also seek to dispose of the 8,000,000 bushels of wheat turned over to it as a result of default on 1938 loans to farmers. This wheat probably will go to the European market. Recent reductions in insurance rates are expected to facilitate this business.

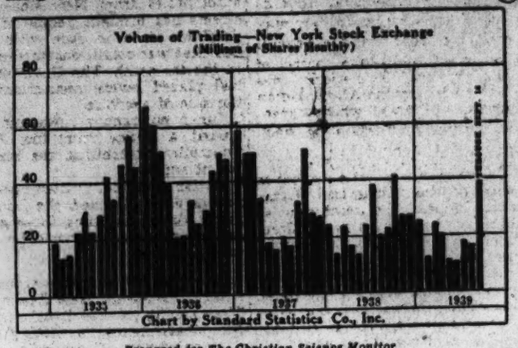
In the season ending last June 30 the United States exported 118,054,000 bushels of wheat and flour, partly with the aid of a subsidy. This was 18,054,000 more than the goal. With the 1939 harvest smaller, this year's goal, though not fixed, was less and the Government revised its machinery for the sake of efficiency and to preserve private initiative in securing foreign business. The program progressed satisfactorily for about two weeks before war was declared.

In the period from July 1 to August 31 approximately 12,070,000 bushels of wheat and flour were sold at subsidies averaging the equivalent of 33½ cents a bushel. Actual wheat export shipments from July 1 to September 16 totaled 8,066,000 bushels compared with 19,760,000 the corresponding 1938 period.

Wheat prices fluctuated excitedly the past week, being unsettled by war news. Lagging export business and the Southwestern drought came in for much attention. Before the opening today prices were ⅝ lower to ⅞ higher compared with a week ago.

Corn lost 2⅜-3⅜ during the week while oats were ¾ off to ¼ up and rye gained ¼-½. Lard advanced 3 to 15 cents.

Volume of Trading at Higher Level on N. Y. Stock Exchange



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Activity on the New York Stock Exchange in the first half of this month was higher than for any full month so far this year. As may be noted on the accompanying chart, the total for the first half of September has been exceeded in only two full months since the fall of 1937, and then only by a small margin.

Du Pont Is Cleared By SEC of Filing Erroneous Reports

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Securities Commission has ruled that Pierre S. du Pont had not wilfully filed "erroneous and misleading" reports of his transactions in stock of the du Pont Chemical Company.

"Further action is not required," the S. E. C. announced.

On June 9, the S. E. C. ordered an investigation to determine whether Mr. du Pont, Chairman of the Board of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, had violated sections of the Securities Act which require reports on stock transactions of company officers and directors.

The commission's announcement said: "In the course of the investigation, it was developed that the initial report filed by Mr. du Pont on Jan. 1, 1935, stated that he was the owner of 33,352 shares of common stock of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company.

"Subsequent reports filed by Mr. du Pont stated that he had acquired additional shares, thereby increasing his holdings of such stock.

"However, during this entire period, Mr du Pont was, in fact, in a short position in this stock; that is, he owed more shares of du Pont common stock than he owned."

The commission said Mr. du Pont failed to disclose his net short position until May 8, 1939, when he filed a corrected report to cover the period from Dec. 31, 1934, to Feb. 28, 1939.

The commission's ruling said, "however, the evidence indicates that Mr. du Pont was not motivated by a desire to conceal any facts or to mislead stockholders by his reports.

"It appears that he innocently, but erroneously, believed that his reports complied with the requirements of the act."

Business Profit From War Activity Is Held a Delusion

NEW YORK (AP)—Henry H. Heimann, Executive Manager of the National Association of Credit Men, described business war profits as a "delusion."

"There is no profit in war," he said in a bulletin addressed to the 20,000 banking, wholesaling, and manufacturing members of the Credit Association.

"The years behind us prove that emphatically, for the dizzy boom and the desperate depression we have known were the inevitable results of the conflict that started 25 years ago.

"Business men, however, are increasingly aware of the fact that the earnings of a wartime period—high as they are—do not compensate for the tremendous liabilities that war brings."

He advised business against speculation in inventories to make profits on a rising price level.

"By and large, it is generally best to develop inventory for present and justifiably potential needs only," he said.

Settling Insurance Policies on Income Basis More Popular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Life insurance companies of America made annual payments totaling $119,491,439 at the end of 1938 on policies being settled on an income basis, according to a compilation by the Annual Message of Life Insurance Committee.

These payments, continues the report, were being made on 299,416 policies which have become claims. The figures are based on official reports from 137 companies representing 92 per cent of the life insurance in force.

"These income plans are primarily for widows to keep their family groups intact and in the majority of cases probably constitute the only source of income for these families," Joseph C. Behan, Chairman of the Annual Message Committee, stated.

"With increasing recognition of the fact that the real purpose of life insurance is to replace income with income, a marked trend is developing toward settlement of policies on an income basis instead of a lump sum payment which may be invested unwisely or otherwise lost by the benificiary through inexperience in managing money.

"Approximately 25 per cent of the funds paid out by life insurance companies for death claims and endowment maturities are being used to buy income under settlement options instead of being paid in a single cash payment, whereas this was true of only 5 per cent of the claims paid 25 years ago."

Singer Mfg. Profits Off Sharply in '38

NEW YORK (AP)—Singer Manufacturing Co., international makers and distributors of sewing machines reported for 1938 net profit of $9,520,065, equal to $10.58 per share on the capital stock. This compared with $14,302,906 or $15.89 a share in the previous year.

Sir Douglas Alexander, President, told stockholders at the annual meeting that because of the war the company is "living only from day to day," on reduced hours. He also said that the company's stocks in Japan are becoming gradually depleted and that it is only a matter of time before the company will be compelled to liquidate entirely in that country unless the situation changes. Japanese competitors are taking full advantage of the situation, he said.

The Spanish Government is fostering a home industry and there is no indication of when the company will be permitted to resume there, he said. In Italy restrictions have greatly reduced Singer's activity, he added.

Union Pacific Plans Big Repair Program

NEW YORK (AP)—Plans for a repair program involving the laying of 100,000 tons of steel rails—sufficient for 400 miles of track—in 1940 are under consideration by the Union

Giant Tires for Antarctic Travel

Wide World

Six Will Be Placed on the Byrd Snow Cruiser

The first of the tires is shown as it was being taken from its mold. It is 10 feet in diameter and weighs 700 pounds. Special precautions were necessary in making the tire so that it would remain pliable in Antarctic weather. In the aperture, left to right, are Henry T. Heald, President of the Armour Institute of Technology, which will conduct the expedition; Dr. Thomas C. Poutler, director of the expedition; and Paul W. Litchfield, President of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Provinces Asked To Give Dominion All Say in Job Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Sept. 22—Relinquishment by Provincial Governments of "such rights as they may possess" in order that the Federal Government could take control of unemployment legislation, was recommended by the All-Canadian Congress of Labor, whose three-day conference ended here Sept. 20.

Delegates from all parts of Canada, representing the member unions of the Congress, unanimously upheld the resolution as submitted by the Algoma Steel Workers Union, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

The resolution asked that Provincial Governments surrender their rights, "to the end that adequate national legislation of a social character may be enacted."

The annual report of the Congress said that the matter of unemployment "is still one of the most serious problems with which Canada has to deal." The Executive Board of the Congress recommended a national economic survey, and also asked for greater co-operation between the Dominion and Provincial governments. Declaring that the problem had not yet been solved, the report added:

"The failure of the Government is due, to some extent at least, to its inability to obtain the co-operation of Provincial Governments in carrying out its policies, and in some cases to the attitude of opposition adopted by certain of these Governments toward the Federal administration."

The report reaffirmed the stand of the Congress against amalgamation of Canadian railways and said there was "need of continual watchfulness against attempts to bring about railway amalgamation, or in any way to undermine the integrity of the Canadian National Railways."

The Congress asked that the Quebec law prohibiting strikes among hospital workers be repealed, that free textbooks be supplied to school children, that immigration laws be changed to prevent paid organizers from the United States working in Canada, and that vacations with pay be established in all industries.

A resolution asking Provincial legislation prohibiting unions from picketing other union projects was voted down. Delegates were unanimous in support of a suggestion that Governments strive for uniformity in compensation legislation.

The Congress went on record as opposed to the Quebec padlock law because "it infringes upon the Constitutional rights of Canadian citizens."

Other resolutions passed by the Congress included a suggestion that the Fish Industry of Nova Scotia "be maintained and controlled by the Canadian Government." Delegates approved the address of President A. R. Mosher of Ottawa, in which he asked delegates to go on record as giving full support to the Canadian Government during the war.

New Zealand Sets Up Defenses As Self-Sufficing War Area

The News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, —The absence of most private automobiles from New Zealand's streets has brought people of the dominion face to face with the fact that war conditions ruled even in the far south. The Government had placed severe restrictions on the sale of gasoline.

Other emergency measures included a notice from the Food Controller prohibiting the hoarding of supplies.

As far as actual military preparations are concerned, the Dominion is already forming three great central camps as a basis for the defense forces.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The placing of the Dominion of New Zealand on a war footing with a completeness never before attempted, is the result of several years' activity on the part of the semi-secret national organization for defense. By the new organization, every Government department, every trade—virtually every individual—has an appointed place and work. The plan had already been made public before New Zealand declared war on Germany Sept. 4.

The organization is modeled on that of the British Committee of Imperial Defense. The Prime Minister, Michael J. Savage, is the only permanent member of the directing committee. He personally supervises the work, calling in whatever assistance he may desire. The whole of the planning of the secret department has been done in the Prime Minister's Office.

The scheme provides plans, not only for the Government, but for every official who will have to fill a responsible place in the National war team. Mr. Savage recently said that more than 50 committees were at work, dealing not only with such near-at-hand things as mobilization, manpower, intelligence, and propaganda, but such more remote matters as compensation for damage inflicted by enemy action, provision of accommodation for the extra staff needed by wartime departments, and priority of printing orders.

In the field of supply alone there are 18 committees, handling such matters as supply, building, factory production, standards, power, foodstuffs, and medical supplies. One committee is charged with co-ordinating the work of local governments and has prepared a plan for protection of the civil population "against disorganization," in the event of any emergency. It gives all citizens such information as where food supplies will be distributed, where hospitals will be located, where fire fighters are to assemble.

Mr. Savage revealed that the Government does not think it necessary to provide the general population with protection against gas bombs, or to plan for a general evacuation of cities. Construction of bombproof shelters and strengthening of buildings against air attack are also held unnecessary.

Mechanization of coast defenses is virtually complete, all field artillery has been mechanized and the necessary equipment for howitzer batteries has been obtained from Britain.

Development of the Auckland naval base will make it possible for future refitting of cruisers on the New Zealand station to be carried out almost entirely here, it is revealed. At present the ships have to travel 12,000 miles to Britain to refit. A new naval armament depot is almost completed, and its magazines are full. A 12,000-ton oil storage tank has been built and filled. Ammunition reserves have almost doubled in four years, and the policy of increasing them is to be continued for two years more. Present plans provide for naval recruits to be trained in New Zealand instead of being sent to Britain, and greater provision for personnel has been made at the naval base.

The Government's first order to the De Havilland aircraft corporation, which is now erecting an airplane plant here, was for 100 machines. Production of planes is to be made easier by manufacture of some of the parts in other plants.

The completeness of the war plan was in many ways rendered easier by the national census instituted by the Government of the Nation's production. The Minister of Industries and Commerce, Daniel G. Sullivan, recently revealed that most industrialists had responded to requests for information as to the type of products which they manufacture. The survey is being carried out by the Department, which is charged with the task of charting progress of the country for years ahead.

As a result of the census, a group of industries can register under the Industrial Efficiency Act and get a reorganization chart which, while it governs their operations, makes it impossible for any new competitors to threaten them. New industries can be established in a regulated field only by special license issued by Industries and Commerce Department chiefs.

Before thorough application of the legislation could be made, it was essential to begin a survey of the field. The industrialists, after some demur, have been persuaded to co-operate, and the information has been flowing in. Recent developments have greatly altered the industrial aspect of the Dominion and have brought into the home market goods which had to be imported only a few years ago. One aim is to assemble information into a trade directory, which will reveal just what is to be purchased within the New Zealand tariff wall.

Government departments, local Governments, and public bodies of various sorts are expected to benefit from the trade guide. Information is carefully checked. It is collected in minute detail, with hundreds of classifications of the same goods; and the manufacturers, aware that the volume may benefit them, are forwarding details of their operations at a fast rate. Only in a few cases has the Department had to send follow-up letters.

Park Leaders Split on Organized Recreation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Widely divergent views on the subject of organized recreation in municipal parks and on the question of fees and charges for public recreation services were discussed here last week at the 40th annual convention of the American Institute of Park Executives.

Attacking "regimented" recreational programs, W. A. Stinchcomb, Director of the Cleveland Metropolitan Park Commission, asserted: "The American people don't want to be led in recreational activities. This organized and directed play indicates a trend that makes some of us fearful; it is a trend that smacks of regimentation."

"Organized recreation," retorted V. K. Brown, Director of Recreation in the Chicago Park District, "is not regimentation. The primary purpose of recreation is to get away from Hitlerism and that sort of thing. You can't scramble your recreational eggs and call it a park."

The convention, which was attended by more than 500 delegates, also heard complete results of a study made by the National Park Service on the controversial question of fees and charges for public recreation services.

Results of Study

The study analyzed reports submitted by 238 park administering agencies, representing 201 state, county and municipal units in all parts of the United States.

"It is because of the danger that the imposition of fees and charges will defeat the purpose for which recreation agencies are established that so much care and consideration must be given to this subject," the report said.

"In the present practice of recreation agencies, with a few exceptions, the great preponderance of recreation services are rendered without direct charge to the citizens. In fact, the percentage of 'no charge' activities and facilities is 76 for all agencies, while the 'all charge' activities amount to only 9.3 per cent, and 3.6 per cent are let out as concessions. The remainder are charged for at certain times or some facilities for a certain activity are free while other facilities of the same kind are charged for."

Opinion Divided

Opinion at the conference was divided on the fees and charges question.

According to Col. Richard Lieber, of Indianapolis, parks are a public utility like gas, water, electricity, or fire and police protection which must be paid for "in one way or another." Although created through expenditure of public funds or private donations, they must "pay their own way" after establishment, he argued.

An opposing view was taken by Theodore Wirth, superintendent emeritus of the Minneapolis municipal park system, who, while agreeing that there are no "free" parks in the strict meaning of the term, held that public recreation areas should be open without charge to all people alike.

War Is Declared Challenge To Provide Legal Substitute

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 23—War in Europe "challenges the members of the American legal profession to exert themselves to the utmost to strengthen civilized man's substitute for war," declared Charles A. Beardsley, President of the American Bar Association, in an address last night before the Colorado Bar Association in convention here.

Mr. Beardsley pointed out that "primitive man knew only one way to settle a dispute, namely, by fighting about it—victory going to the strongest or most unscrupulous disputant, regardless of the justice of his cause. When men were emerging from barbarism," Mr. Beardsley declared, "they devised a substitute method of settling disputes, whether between two men, or between two groups of men—a substitute that was calculated to bring victory to the disputant who had justice on his side, regardless of the relative strength of the disputants." Mr. Beardsley reminded his hearers that "we call this substitute 'the administration of justice.'"

"Since lawyers and judges are so largely responsible for the administration of justice—international as well as national— and, since the administration of justice is civilized man's substitute for war, necessarily any war is a challenge to lawyers and judges," Mr. Beardsley declared.

And he asserted that "a war that is waged in support of a cause that is not backed by the demands of justice—as justice is conceived by civilized and righteous men—is not only a challenge to lawyers and judges—to those responsible for the operation of civilized man's substitute for fights and for wars.

"It is also," he said, "an assault upon this substitute itself. In fact, it is an assault upon the foundation of civilization, since the continuance of civilization is so very largely dependent upon the continued use of this substitute for war—locally, nationally and internationally."

Labor Bloc Favors Neutrality Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The New Jersey State Federation of Labor, representing practically all the American Federation of Labor unionists in this State, Sept. 22 voted for approval of President Roosevelt's request for revising the Neutrality Act and repealing the arms embargo.

The resolution asked all Senators and Representatives from New Jersey to support the President's program.

Action was taken at the opening of the session of Sept. 22, following a recess when the delegates at the 61st annual convention listened by radio to the President's message.

Other resolutions pledged labor throughout New Jersey to a vigorous contest against food profiteering and asked the A. F. of L. to do likewise, and declared opposition to "the industrial practice of setting an age limit for employment." The latter referred to the widespread tendency against hiring men over the age of 40. The Federation will appoint a committee to study the question and determine the number of employables over 40 within its ranks.

The delegates voted late Sept. 21 to study the abvisability of presenting a labor candidate for Governor, alleging that "Tories" in the Legislature have been opposing labor's interests.

Becker Freed After 18 Years in Prison

WALLA WALLA, Wash. (AP)—Ray Becker, "the Pacific Northwest's Tom Mooney," is free after 18 years in Washington State Prison. Becker and six other men were convicted of the 1919 Armistice Day parade killing of four World War veterans at Centralia, Wash. Defendants contended they fired in defense of their I. W. W. hall as veterans attempted to raid it.

Becker, sentenced to 25 to 40 years for second degree murder, was granted commutation by Gov. Clarence D. Martin. He had declined a parole, by which his fellow prisoners gained freedom. His case had aroused support of labor unions and other groups.

Forestry Service Chief Declines Interior Post

WASHINGTON (AP)—F. A. Silcox, chief of the United States Forestry Service, confirmed reports Sept. 22 that he had rejected an offer of the post of undersecretary of the Interior Department. Secretary of the Interior Harry L. Ickes made the offer, it was indicated.

"While expressing gratitude for Secretary Ickes's expression of confidence in me, I feel," Mr. Silcox said, "that under the circumstances I should remain where I am." Published reports stated that the long-standing Congressional controversy over the proposed transfer of the Forestry Service from the Agriculture to the Interior Department played a part in the Ickes offer and its rejection by Mr. Silcox.

Mooney Speech Banned

GARY, Ind. (AP)—The Indiana State Federation of Labor voted against letting Tom Mooney speak at its annual convention here. Delegates acted Sept. 22 on motion of Harold Lafferty, Hammond hodcarrier, who charged the freed California labor leader had been working for the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Mr. Mooney, told the day before he might make an address, was waiting to take the platform when the vote came.

P. O. Curb Service

NEW ORLEANS, (AP)—Postmaster Roy D. Murphey of Adams, Tenn., says he gives the people of his town "curb service" because he thinks he should do all he can to make the public like the government.

"They just drive up to the post-office in their automobiles and honk their horns," he said. "When I hear them I bring their mail right out to them and take the letters they want mailed."

He also minds babies for mothers who want to write postcards or address letters, he said while attending a postmasters' convention.

Casualties Mount From Earthquake In Smyrna Region

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Sept. 23 (AP) —More than 200 persons were reported killed today in an earthquake said to have caved in more than 1,000 buildings in the Smyrna region. Steadily increasing casualty lists included many injured at Smyrna, Turkish seaport on the west coast of Asia Minor.

The shocks were said to be continuing, accompanied by thunderous underground noises causing panic among the population. The Government and Red Cross were sending assistances to the stricken localities.

The temblors were felt here and at Ankara, but in neither place was there fatalities or property damage.

Of All Things!

Heavy on the Names

COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP)—A bellboy called as a witness told the solicitor that his name was "Hamp," but further questioning revealed his full name was Wade Hampton Fielder, after the Confederate leader. He referred to another bellboy as "J. Q."

"I imagine his name is John Quincy Adams," remarked the solicitor.

"Yes, sir, that's right," came the unexpected reply.

"We do light work but we have heavy names."

Thristy Fire Fighter

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y. (AP)—It was an embarrassing but thrifty day for Messmore Kendall, financier, President General of the Sons of the American Revolution and volunteer fire fighter.

He resigned the fire department, saying it was too expensive "because you have to pay $5 for every fire you miss."

Friends recalled that during his 20 years as a fire fighter, he was present at one fire—which happened to be in his own home, and he just happened to be there.

Last Laugh

LANCASTER, Pa.—The Rev. James Harrison carried his umbrella to a club dinner.

As a "penalty" for being the only member present with an umbrella, he had to make an impromptu speech on "Chamberlain and his umbrella."

Said the Rev. Mr. Harrison: "An umbrella is a mighty valuable article to have when it rains."

At the close of the meeting it rained.

Councilman Annexed

NEW CARLISLE, Ind. (AP)—St. Joseph County Commissioners moved the mountain to Mohammed so Joseph A. Massey could retain his seat on the Town Council.

After Mr. Massey built a new home this summer it was discovered the building was outside the town limits. The Commissioners have approved a petition annexing to New Carlisle the lot on which Mr. Massey built.

Workers' Status Survey

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—William Leader, President of Branch 1, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, said Sept. 22 he was organizing a non-partisan conference of local C. I. O. A. F. of L. and independent labor leaders to consider the status of workers in the Government's industrial mobilization plan.

Anti-Rebate Chain Store Law Upheld

PHILADELPHIA—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Sept. 22 upheld constitutionality of federal law prohibiting special agreements by which chain stores can buy at lower prices than competitors.

The decision written by Judge John Biggs, Jr., sustained an order issued by the Federal Trade Commission against the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company. The Commission held it was illegal for the company to get special "service rebates" from manufacturers.

Such rebates, the Commission contended, interfered with fair competition and handicapped small manufacturers, jobbers and wholesalers.

N. Y. Applied Arts School Opens in New Quarters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Launching its 32nd year of activity in new headquarters, the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts is now occupying five floors at 136 East Fifty-seventh Street. Here in streamlined surroundings, the school is carrying on instruction in painting, illustration, advertising design, interior decoration, fashion illustration and costume design.

From the fifth to the ninth floor, inclusive, space is provided for drawing from life, a supply store, library, classes in costume design, illustration and advertising, the executive offices, lecture room and department of interior architecture and decoration. The school, founded in 1896, is widely known as a center for instruction in the practical side of art.

Sure to Hear This

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—Out as an excuse for tardiness in country schools of Portage Township is "I didn't hear the bell."

Pupils complained that at a distance they could not hear electric bells which had replaced the old hand bells that formerly rang at class time.

Now Trustee Alex Langel is having sirens installed.

"And there's no doubt about sirens being heard," he said.

General Classified

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EXTRA money easy. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment, $1; others. BIG COMM. No experience necessary. Samples Free. WETMORE & SUGDEN, 749 Monroe, Dept. 49, Rochester, N. Y.

MAKE liberal commissions weekly; chance to get free dresses, too; show friends famous Jamalene "DATED" Dresses, Lingerie, etc.; no canvassing; full or spare time; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. JAMALENE, INC., Dept. 617, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED — Ladies to sell hand-knitted sweaters and dresses to order; only those with good following need apply; commission only. PAN RAPHAEL, 55 E. Washington, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EDUCATED, refined lady wishes position as companion or housekeeper; graduate domestic science school; will travel; excellent driver. MRS. W. CLEVELAND FOOTE, Windyhill, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

MIDDLE-AGED, unencumbered, well-educated lady wishes position in home of refinement, managing home, companion to elderly lady or teaching child requiring special training; references exchanged. Box X-65, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES

1-2 and 3 rooms, newly renovated, in elevator buildings. All modern improvements.
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Ave., Boston
Telephone Com. 2212

BEAUTIFUL CORNER APARTMENTS
1 and 2 rooms, tile kitchen and bath; venetian blinds, fireplaces; rent reasonable. Inquire MR. MULKERN, 36 Gloucester St., corner Newbury St., Boston.

BOSTON—Overlooking the Charles River Basin, 512 BEACON STREET, a modern fireproof apartment building with 24-hour elevator service, offers attractive apartments of 6 to 8 rooms from $140 to $175; all apartments have two master baths with showers and a maid's bath. Apply to Resident Supt., COM. 9164, or MINOT, WILLIAMS & BANCS, Inc., 18 Tremont Street, Boston. Tel. LAFayette 5294.

BOSTON, FENWAY—1 alcove, 2-3 rms.: free refrigeration; large reception halls; elevator; $45-$80. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—1 alcove 2-3-4 rms., fireplaces; free refrigeration; pleasantly situated, restricted tenancy; $40-$68. Giles, Kir. 2345.

Facing Cambridge Common
CONCORD HALL—LEXINGTON HALL
MATHER COURT—WHITEFIELD HALL
1 to 8 Rooms 1-2-3 Baths.
Furnished or Unfurnished
Reasonable rents—Excellent Service
Restaurant, garage facilities, maids, etc.
Office: 19 Garden St. TRO 2263
Cambridge, Mass.
One Block From Church

LYNN, MASS., 3 MINUTES TO BEACH
Charming 6-room corner duplex apartment, heated, spacious rooms, closets, storage. Shown by appointment. 187 Ocean St. Ph. Lynn 3-2137.

QUALITY APARTMENTS
Just Completed in Brookline
Spaciousness and detail of single dwelling in setting of dignified charm; secluded, yet within 10 minutes of Park St.; 3-4-5-room suites, $75-$100. Apply on premises, 11 Monmouth Court, near Carlton St. Tel. Longwood 3071 (Mass.)

Single Studio Rooms
2-3-4 room apartments
Furnished or unfurnished. Convenient location makes them especially desirable. Choose now for fall occupancy.
Reasonable rentals.
HOTEL BRUNSWICK
BOSTON KEN. 6300
Through Its Portals Flow Boston's Traditions

The Hotel Victoria
271 Dartmouth St., Copley Sq., Boston
Now available, several two-room suites, furnished or unfurnished, from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.
Every Service Included

The Linda Vista
939 So. Serrano Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
A strictly Class-A furnished Apartment in Wilshire District. Distinguished for its luxurious appointments and character of its service. Daily maid service. 24-hour switchboard. Steam heat. Garage.
MRS. IDA G. CHAMBERLIN, Mgr.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Attractive 3 room studio apartment; 25 minutes Times Square; $50.00. 98 So. Elliott Place; NE. 8-0458.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Heated and furnished apartment; upper; living room, large kitchen, two bedrooms; private, homelike, separate entrance, refrigeration; reasonable. 220 West Corning Ave.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

APARTMENTS WANTED

BUSINESS woman wants apartment to share with another woman; will help locate. Box 14, 1293 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

ARTISTS

WELL-KNOWN PAINTER—Large studio, giving instruction portraiture and still life. Box L-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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7 PASS. LINCOLN auto for hire; chauffeur driven (colored), for all occasions; reasonable rates; best of references. COM. 0631 (Boston). Sundays and evenings STAdium 9139 (Allston).

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MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized; remade 431 Amsterdam Av (80th). N. Y. C. TR 7-8196

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MOUNT PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H. HOMELIKE house, individual camps; beautiful view; wide veranda, large rooms, conveniences, fine table; 50 miles from Boston in the Uncanoonuc Mts. region; 44th season; $14.00 to $16.00 weekly; $2.50 to $3.00 transient; accommodates 25. booklet. Telephone 98; Miss Anne Merrill.

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BALLET, BALLROOM—All types of dancing; children and adults; registration Monday eve., 7-10 p. m. 25 Huntington Ave. Rm. 309, Boston. KEN. 8134. BLANCHE NARACOTT.

DRESSMAKING

KATHARINE ILLSLEY, Hotel Brunswick, Boston—Original designer, dressmaker, wardrobes carefully assembled; problem figures a specialty; expert shopping; prices reasonable. KEN. 6300.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

WANTED—Young teacher or student for part-time housework in exchange for room and board; Christian Scientist preferred. Beacon 0113 or Box L-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Secretarial apprentice to give office practice in exchange for home and cultural courses, including music. Sea Pines School, Brewster, Mass.

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GENUINE Old English Chutney, very delicious, made by MRS. M. L. BURGESS, 43 Lenox Ave., Providence R. I. Tel. WI 1154.

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BEAUTIFUL HOUSE FURNISHED
NAHANT, MASS.
will accommodate several; good heating. Seen by applying in person 400 Boylston St., Rm. 63, Boston. Also house at Orient Heights, East Boston, overlooking airport; furn. or unfurn.; quiet; very high land; 8 rooms, garage, basement; modern; reasonable; will sell comfortably financed.

13 MILES south of Boston; small estate; authentic Cape Cod house, restored and modernized. Box J-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer. 12 West Street, Boston. HAN 8971

HELP WANTED

COUPLE wanted in American family of 4 adults; woman must be good cook, experience necessary; references. Asp. 7174, Brookline, Mass.

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MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study; attention if desired; meals optional. 1934 N. W. 35th St. Phone 3-4047. Mrs. Mary G. Martin.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., Hollis 5-9484.

SUBURBAN home for rest and study; care if required. Write Box M-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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LONG BEACH, CALIF. (Belmont Hgts.) —Furnished; no linens or silverware; 6 bedrooms upstairs, one small one down; genuine fireplace, hot-water radiators; two blocks from ocean, convenient to school; year's lease or longer; $100.00 per month. Write L. F. Spoor, 163 Quincy, 921-41.

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Local Classified
United States and Canada

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COMPLETELY modern house, 8 rooms, 3 baths, 2-car garage; air conditioning, insulated, panelling; secluded garden; restricted neighborhood. HAROLD CHEEL, Ho-ho-kus, New Jersey. $11,700.

NEEDHAM, MASS.
5 minutes from Needham Square. Single, 6 rooms, bath, enclosed sun porch, h. w. heat; all hardwood floors, in good repair; garage. Attractive price for quick sale. Call owner, NEEdham 2137-W after 2 p. m.

SUMMER cottage, Long Beach Rd., Centerville, Mass.; large living room with fireplace, sun porch and garden; 4 family bedrooms each with hot and cold running water; modern bathroom and downstairs lavatory; 2-car garage under servants' quarters with bath; modern conveniences, bathing and boating; ideal for children. Address MRS. ESTHER S. DAVIS, c/o Chester Bearse, Centerville, Mass.

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NEW CANAAN, CONN.—Oct. to May; charming colonial home; 8 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch; oil burner; comfortably furnished, piano, books; beautiful grounds (1½ acres); convenient station, parkway; $125 monthly. Alice T. Abner, Ardsley Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y., Scars. 1326.

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ROWLEY, MASS.—9-room house; 2 baths; oil heat; completely insulated; 1-car garage; situated in 4-acre lot; easily accessible by train, road. Tel. 24. Box J-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

6 ROOMS—Charming two hundred year old house; Marblehead, Mass.; oil heat, old fireplaces. MISS EATON, 5 Tucker Street.

WOLLASTON, MASS.
5-room apartment with sun parlor; garage; oil heat; excellent condition; $47.00 per month. Call Granite 5226-R.

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WANTED, NEAR MIAMI, FLORIDA—A house (15-25 rooms), suitable for rooming business; desirable location; moderate price. EMMA MEYER, 36 Washington Square, N. Y. C.

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MATTRESSES REMADE, $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS CO., BOSTON
INNERSPRINGS MADE. HIGH 2122
FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED AND REPAIRED

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

Movers—Packers Responsible service, local, Interstate.
WOOD BROS., 40 Water St., Arlington, Mass. Arl. 0210—0211

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312.

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MULTIGRAPHING—Personalized Sales Letters—Bulletins—Notices
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OFFICE FOR RENT
Baltimore, Md. Wonderful location, near Sears, Roebuck & Co., $25 per month. Vernon 0578.

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HYANNIS Cape Cod, Mass.—Modern home, suitable for rest, study, recreation, at seashore. Ruth Holloway, 300 Sea St. Select clientele.

LOVELY old homestead in the Alleghenies for those requiring a permanent home; booklets. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa. R. D. #3.

SEE RIDGEFIELD, CONN., in Autumn—THE ELMS INN offers every requirement for comfortable living; just the place for a quiet week-end rest; moderate rates.

PERSONAL SERVICES

YOUNG lady, references, half-day work, afternoons; reading aloud, tending telephone, any light work. Phone Com. 9272 (Boston).

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO.
Insect-control specialists for 28 years, offers free inspection of your home and detailed report; 10 suburban branch offices. Executive office 500 Fifth Ave. N Y C LO 5-6600

PIANOS

REAL BARGAIN — Used Chickering Grand, only $125; cash or terms; splendid condition. BALDWIN PIANOS, 150 Boylston St., Boston.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands; perfect; reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE 1352 6th Ave. (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

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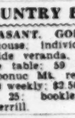
FOR CHURCHES, business, practitioners, teachers; prices reasonable; good service. CALL PTG CO., 13 E. 16 Street, N. Y. G. ALg. 4-6147

REAL ESTATE

EASTHAM, NAUSET LIGHT BEACH
Overlooking the ocean, 4 room cottage, living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen and bath; 2-car garage, well, electric plant, water system, fireplace, screened porch; beautifully furnished; a bargain at $2500.00.
DILL & CHASE, EASTHAM, MASS.

FOR SALE
TO SETTLE ESTATE
Wayland Center, Mass.—Modern Cape Cod on ½ acre, 7 apple trees, excellent garden. Near railroad station. Insulated. Bayon copper tube boiler, steel frame, antique finish from houses of 1800 period. Gilbert Small, Executor, Wayland 200.



HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 272 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 1594
535 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5759

INNS, hotels, city and town property, farms, tourist homes, country store, city block and movie house, dairy farm, gas station, roadside stands. MRS. BERTHA HAYES, Real Estate, Barrington, New Hampshire.

NEEDHAM, MASS. Attractive 7 rm. house; large sun room and screened piazza; excellent location; good transportation; priced for immediate sale. TRO. 9125 (Cambridge).

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

CULTURED lady to represent manufacturer of high-grade line of children's wear, sold by appointment only; generous commission. Inquire of Mrs. Washburn, 838 Little Bldg., Boston, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms, overlooking park; rates, including meals, $11, $12, $13 and $14 weekly. Mr. Alphin, Kenmore 1574.

When Visiting Atlantic City, N. J., Stop at PACKARD'S
112 South California Avenue, near Beach
Excellent Food. Reasonable Rates

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—When visiting Miami Beach, stop at The Warradeins, exclusive rooms, 1052 Collins Avenue. Rates very reasonable.

ROOMS TO LET

BELMONT, MASS.—Desirable room, bath; new private home; 3 adults; garage; board optional; conveniently located; gentleman preferred. Belmont 2038-M.

BOSTON, 193 Huntington—Front double or single rooms, attractively furnished; clean, comfortable; transients, permanent. MRS. SMITH, COM. 5439.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms, water in closet; walking distance The Mother Church; permanent; trans. Com. 9323.

BOSTON, 121 St. Stephen St., Apt. 3A—Sunny room; well furn., large closet; steam heat; no other roomers; business woman; references.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Large, small room, business man, woman; light housekeeping; express B.M.T.; evenings, Sunday afternoons. Telephone weekdays LO. 5-5700, READ, 745 Rugby Road.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Furnished single room in apartment; private kitchen and porch; near Harvard Sq.; business woman preferred. KIR. 4794.

EXCEPTIONALLY desirable rooms; attractive, comfortable and homelike; very convenient location. 25 Hurlbut St., Cambridge, Mass. TRO. 3638.

N. Y. C., 121 East 77th (2-N)—Clean, quiet room, adjoining bath; business person; refined home. Transportation excellent; references. BUtterfield 8-9574.

N. Y. C.—Business woman, lovely, large, light room, 2 closets, 17th floor, 1 in family; excellent transportation. CH. 3-2043.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Employed lady desires lady or couple to share new home; insulated; oil heat. Hillside 0525-J after 5 p. m.

WEST NEWTON, MASS.—Room in private adult family; gentleman preferred; near church; garage. 272 Otis St. West Newton 0322-W.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 181-18 Bayside Ave.—3 large double; 1 single; twin beds, large bath; quiet, refined home; garage; $1.50 each; near Fair; October reservations. Le Moyne.

ROOMS WANTED

REFINED girl wishes cheerful, homelike room or share apt. (Manhattan). Write Box N-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MIDDLE-AGED couple, care of apartments or other work; experienced, reliable; references. Burklin, 3013 North Hope St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT, diversified experience, last three years in charge of books of publishing and health food products concern with affiliated companies, desires to change position; references. Phone Regent 4-5694, N. Y. C.

CHAUFFEUR would like driving position part or full time. Box M-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRIVATE chauffeur, boatman; 25 years experience; best references; go anywhere. Box L-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-Housekeeper-Chauffeur—Do you need well educated companion, efficient housekeeper, good disposition, experienced driver and traveler; desires to please. Box L-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EDUCATED English woman; school and household experience with children; companionable traveler; driver. M. A., General Delivery, Greenwich, Conn.

NURSEMAID wishes to give loving care to child; experienced, practical; willing to travel; excellent references. Box K-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PERSONABLE young woman, 35, Protestant, American, culture, refinement, would like position, perhaps as companion, secretary, chauffeuse; owns Oldsmobile; could also give informal talks small groups, or contact work; experienced driver; interested in music, art. Box L-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

UNENCUMBERED widow, 40, desires position. Qualifications: piano, writing, homemaking; can travel. Anne Ferguson, General Delivery, Jacksonville, Florida.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper in institution or school; references. Write Box C-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, experienced, desirous assisting in editorial and research work. Write Box L-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PIANO TEACHER—Thoroughly experienced; beginners a specialty. Mrs. Valetta Stewart, 612 Argyle Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y. Mansfield 6-7911.

SINGERS wanted for ROBERT MALONE'S Carnegie Hall Choral Society. Sight Singing. Columbus 5-9729.

TUTORING—INTERMEDIATE SUBJECTS—Reading; experienced teacher trained to handle causes impeding child's progress; attention to posture faults if desired. Elizabeth Lowes, 256th St. and Palisade Ave., Riverdale, N. Y. C. Tel. Kingsbridge 9-8392.

WANTED TO BUY

OLD GOLD-Silver-Platinum — Top Prices; references—any bank or dentist anywhere. The J. M. Ney Company, 13 Elm St., Hartford, Conn.

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BIRMINGHAM

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9-10 A. M.—6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE 3-9145

Goodrich Silvertown Stores

THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE

21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

Rosenberger's BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY

LADIES' HAND BAGS of unmistakable quality

LUNCHES *and* DINNERS

Miss Mary Beard

400½ North 20th Street

PANDORA Beauty Shoppe *at Five Points*

FRED BLANKENSHIP, Mgr.

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CONVENIENTLY LOCATED CASH AND CARRY BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
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SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS

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NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU

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1104 So. 12th Street	3-8377
1014 So. 20th Street	7-5871

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Gayfer's

MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE

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Style—Quality—Price

MONTGOMERY

DAVIS MOTOR CO.

Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle

U. S. Tires. Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station

401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

MONTGOMERY
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J.
Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wearing Apparel for Entire Family

READY TO WEAR
MILLINERY
SHOES

Boys' and Girls' Apparel

A. Nachman
SPRINGERS — OUTFITTERS

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Staple and Fancy Groceries

WESTERN MEATS
FRESH VEGETABLES

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For Fine Cakes

Delicious Bread and Rolls

SHULMAN'S BAKERY
902 S. Court Street C-4548

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CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.

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Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

BEAUTE SALON

Harper Method

142 Alhambra Circle
Coral Gables, Fla.
Phone 4-2820
Anna Barlow

DAYTONA BEACH

PHONE 329

Daytona Sheet Metal Works

ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762
10-3 p. m. daily except Sunday
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"CLIPPER CRAFT"

FALL SUITS

(Custom-type Styling)

A 35.00 Suit Value! **25.00**

(Extra Trousers, 6.50)

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Viola Johns' Beauty Salon

The Exclusive Beauty Salon in Jacksonville

Air Conditioned

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FLOSSYE ROFFÉ, Inc.

Gowns and Hats

Windsor Hotel Lobby

TELEPHONE 5-5934

Independent Laundry

CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS

The QUALITY STORE

Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

Williams Auto Service

"WILLO BATTERIES"

Complete Automobile Service

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KUCHLER PRINTING CO.

PRINTING

30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

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Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil

Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertising phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES

"Where the Best Costs Less"

1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1905 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida

MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
789 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 3-7696

COLLINS GROCERY, INC.

In the heart of Little River

7916 N. E. 2nd Avenue

Only the best in foods

PHONE 7-9259

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Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE

Everything for the Table

Orange Avenue and Livingston

Only $4.59 a Month
per $100 will
REMODEL, PAINT, REPAIR
or any kind of alterations. No red tape. If you can qualify work can start within 24 hours.
Central Florida Lumber and Supply Co.
MILLS & NEBRASKA
Phone 3112

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Safe, Pasteurized Dairy Products
148 WEST SOUTH STREET
Orlando Phone 9835
Winter Park Phone 3218

Dairy Products for Every Meal

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated

ORANGE LAUNDRIES
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

PUBLIX MARKET

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Fine Foods
Puritan Meats

Phones 9833-9834 Orlando, Fla.

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Formerly with Paramount Studios, Hollywood

DRESSMAKING
TAILORING

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See "MARK" before it happens

THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S

NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET

Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters

117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
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TAMPA

SAVE AT

Sears

In Tampa, Fla.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.

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TAMPA, FLA.

MAAS BROTHERS
FASHION LEADERSHIP

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
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"Everywhere on Everything"

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The Glidden Paint Store

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Refrigerators

Burkhardt's Electric Shop

Electrical Contractor and Dealer

207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

PALM BEACH MATHER CO.

FURNITURE—REFRIGERATORS
FLORENCE RANGES—RADIOS

New Address
434 CLEMATIS AVE. TEL. 6254
West Palm Beach, Florida

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

LOGAN-MOORE-SHIRK LUMBER CO.

One Square South of Belvoedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.

LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.

SALES — SERVICE

Winter Haven — Auburndale

CENTRAL GROCERY
102 W. Central Phone 23-331

Groceries—Meats
Poultry—Sea Foods

Quality Foods Free Delivery

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 3569
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — **May's** — DYEING
HEmlock 5300

An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.

Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories

PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Atlanta Key Shop

Safes Opened and Repaired
Name Plates—Dog Tags
Hand Saws and Cutlery Sharpened
11-A Forsyth St., N. W.
JA 1433—Night, JA 5284
DOROTHY PERKINS
Proprietor

Style Perfect Wallpaper

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PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS

70 NO. BROAD ST. WA. 5789

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- Real Estate—Renting
- Loans — Insurance

Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. ATLANTA

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING

PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES & PRYOR STREET

If your car requires
ETHEL GAS—
Save 40c on 10 gallons by using "Air Chief Gas"—Guaranteed to equal any Ethyl Gas

Champion Petroleum Corp.
712 HEMPHILL AVE., N. W.
(2 Blocks North of North Ave.)

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Let Us Frame Your Picture
Wide selections to choose from
BINDER'S
117 PEACHTREE

SPECIAL NOTICE *to Our Friends:*
BYCK'S FINE SHOES
Now Located
221 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
in Norris Bldg.

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

It Costs Less at
STERCHI'S
To Furnish Your Home
Cherry at Broadway Macon, Ga.

PHONE 4083 EXPERT OPERATORS

FREEMAN BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
502 WALNUT STREET

KARSTEN-DENSON CO.

Italian Rye seed

Large choice bulbs.

All kinds of fertilizer

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CHARLOTTE

Julian's

LAUNDRY and CLEANING
Phone 5004 Morehead at Dilworth Road
CASH AND CARRY
"Individual Attention to Every Bundle"
"Save 20% on your laundry"

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

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ESTABLISHED 1890

SANITONE CLEANING

No job too large or too small. Each and every one is appreciated.

DIAL 3-5191

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JOHNSON'S
for Dependable
Coal and Fuel Oil
Dial 3-2187

European Local Classified

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If you would like to express in your public speaking and reading joy, dominion and conviction take a short course of study with
MRS. KRIEG
Unterseen, Interlaken
(Mrs. Krieg also visits Bern and Trun)

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

Delicious open Sandwiches
Danish specialty for lunch or party.

Københavns Mørrebrød
Fabrik Vester Parimagsgade 11
Central 7075
Fri Notering

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Boots Mended
Godthaabsvej 17 Telf. Goth 8149
Moderate Prices Goods Delivered

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
Sv. Enggaard Pedersen
BREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 1007

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AMSTERDAM

WILLEN SLOOT
—ETSEN—
—SCHILDERSTUKKEN—
—ENCADREMENTEN—
P. C. Hooftstraat 128 Tel. 23953

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ASTRID AHLSTRÖM & CO.
Millinery Shop
ALWAYS THE LATEST NOVELTIES
Kungsgatan 35 Tel. 215580
4 tr. Lift with operator

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AARAU

SCHUHGESCHÄFT
Straumann
RATHAUSGASSE 17 AARAU

BASEL

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Röthlisberger & Cie
chem. Waschanstalt u. Filialen
Bachlettenstrasse 39
(DYERS and CLEANERS)

MARIA STAMMBACH
COUTURIÈRE DIPLOMÉE
Pfluggasse 5 Tel. 4.04.76
(First Class Dressmaking)

BERNE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buchler
KRAMGASSE 71
Shoes for everybody in the family

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich

The House for CARPETS and LINOLEUM

UHREN
Goldwaren-Tafelgeräte silb. Kerzenleuchter
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

Au Bon Marché
Bern Spitalgasse 3-7
We stock the best Swiss brands in Ladies', Men's and Children's
UNDERWEAR
Molly, Cosy, Yala, Hanro, Perfecta

Pelzhaus
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

TAILOR—DRESSMAKER
J. & M. EDERER
Bubenbergplatz 9—Tel. 3.18.27
First Class Tailoring Establishment for Men and Women

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

Wollenhof
Laden: Marktgasse 62 Ausgang Theaterplatz BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Couture
E. MISCHLER
Gurtengasse 3

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445
9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cooking and Heating by Gas

Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6, Boulevard James Fazy

La Maison de Blanc
Calicoes
14, Rue de Rive vous offre qualité et prix avantageux
(White Goods)

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T.S.F. Disques
Bruckner - Guignard
RUE DU RHONE 90

LAUSANNE

A la Belette
WIESSNER & CO.
9 Place St. François Phone. 2.27.84
GLOVES and HOSIERY
Style—Quality—Service

Une maison de confiance
Un fleuriste de goût
ALBERT PASTET S.A.
Marterey 40-46 Tel. 2.85.11
Des fleurs toujours fraîches
Des prix toujours modiques
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à la Fermière
Maison Spécialisée en produits laitiers de qualité
Dairy Produce

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S. A. COMMERCIALE CARBONI
BÉE & SOLDATI
Tel. 2.25.38
Olio a Gas-Legna e Carboni di ogni Qualità e provenienza
(WOOD and COAL)

ST. GALLEN

MODES
steiner
St. Gallen
Poststr. 17 Entresol
(Milliner)

BOOKSHOP
WALTER KUPPER
St. Leonhardstrasse 6 Tel. 2.18.10

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Max Reinera Söhne
MUSIC

ZURICH

Confiserie Schurter
Founded 1870
Niederdorfstrasse 90
Zürich 1
TEA ROOM
Finest Quality Swiss Chocolates
Branch House:
LUNCH and TEA ROOM
Zum "RÜDEN"
Limmatquai 42

Ladies' Ready Made Garments
Underwear, Hosiery, Dress Goods, Silk

Meller
LIMMATQUAI 106—ZURICH

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DAMEN-SALON
Moderne individuelle Frisuren
Steinhauserw. 9 Tel. 4.31.39
Tram No. 7 Sonnegstrasse
(HAIRDRESSER)

Modes Lydia
Bahnhofstrasse 71
Model Hats of Paris and of own creation. Scarves, Bags.
L. Motschi

AUTO—KAROSSERIE
OTTO KUSTERER
Rheinhardstrasse 11-15
Tel. 2.37.16
(COACH BUILDING)

Albrecht Schlapfer
Linthescherplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Head Office and Works
Phone 5-1646 3 Draklow St. Woodstock

The Model

Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

NEW CLOTHES TO MEET SUMMER

Once again all eyes are turned to us as the arbiter of Fashion. For the Summer Mode has made its debut here with every significant feature of Chic! Charming Lines! Newness of Colour! And now the smart world of Fashion comes here to select the lovely new things where Fashion Prestige is definitely assured.

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THE COURTESY STORE
Adderley St. Cape Town

SEA POINT
DEACON & WILSON
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and PROVISION MERCHANTS
for quality and service
Daily Deliveries
Regent Road Tel. Sea Point 4-2492
Sea Point Terminus Tel. Sea Point 4-3089

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
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Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
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For S. African Novelties and Souvenirs, Diamonds, Jewelry, etc.
15 ADDERLEY STREET
Cape Town, S. A.

Typing, Multigraphing Duplicating
Miss Grace Hill
Southern Life Buildings
St. George's Street Tel. 3-0843

Madame Grace
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Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

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E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a Speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone: Wynberg 1396

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OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
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Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179-181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
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Also Hooper Car Parking and Service
36 Aliwal St. All Night Service Phone 22153

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station
Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES
(Whole Meal) Bread
Buy Wheatalin

76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

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ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Stock Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Lamps, etc. Electrical Installations and Repairs a Speciality
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Specialist in:
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FAMILY GROCERS
Durban's Lowest Prices
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
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Specializes in:—
FISH, POULTRY, GAME
BUTTER, EGGS, BACON
Stalls 1 and 6 City Market
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ADAMS & CO. LTD.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, Juvenile and School Books
341 West St. Telephone 21981

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
Durban & District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom
Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites
235 PINE STREET PHONE 20321

GERMISTON

Frocks, Fabrics, Hose, etc.
NAPIERS
Germiston's Modern Store
Phone 51-2936

JOHANNESBURG

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
DEPENDABLE GOODS
UTMOST VALUES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
JOHN ORR & CO.
JOHANNESBURG

Phone 22-1160
MARGARET BLAKE
Beauty Specialist
Ladies' Hairdresser
First Floor 109 and 110 Castle Mansions, Eloff Street, Johannesburg

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St. Johannesburg
The Footwear people, reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

Fairhaven Private Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from centre of City. On Bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church. Phone 24-2505.

THE LANGTON GALLERIES for
Paintings, Etchings, Sculpture, by S. African and Overseas Artists
325-327, Grand National Bldgs., Rissik St.
(Opposite Stuttaford's)

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MRS. K. PLINT
Everything for your garden from a tin of pansies to a rock pool
Garden Road Orchards
Phone 45-1968

THE ROTA CO. (Pty.) LTD.
for alterations and additions a speciality.
General Woodwork, Painting and Decorating
98 End Street P. O. Box 7886
PHONE 22-3224

Paterson's TEA LOUNGE
Specialise in
Fruit, Salad, Fish, Meat and Sandwich Lunches
Royal Arcade Pritchard Street
PHONE 22-3952

HOLLANDER'S
High Class
Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(Proprietress: L. Hollander)
122a Eloff Street Johannesburg
Next door to S. A. P. Club

PIETERMARITZBURG

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres
109, Commercial Road Phone 4170

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Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
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V. Wyk St., Roodepoort
Phones 5173.4.5
6232
P. O. Box 1072
Where Quality Goods Cost Less

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NORMAN MACROBERT
Registered Patent and Trade Mark Agent for Union of South Africa
(Established 1902)
United Buildings, Bank St., Pretoria
Cables, Judgment Pretoria
Reference Standard Bank of South Africa

SEE NEXT PAGE

Union of South Africa

PRETORIA
(Continued)

Eves — Millinery and Gowns — 234 Church St. Central — Phone 2395

Australia

QUEENSLAND

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Daily Features Page

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Gifts Anyone Can Give!

Los Angeles

A friendly woman was somewhat depressed at holiday time last year, because she couldn't provide the presents she wished to give. Then an idea for a new type of giving came to her. And she promptly put the plan into practice.

She recalled several instances in which clerks in stores had been particularly accommodating to her, both in service and in courtesy. Fortunately she had remembered "the time, the place, and the girl"; and she decided that praise might bring almost as much happiness as a present!

To illustrate: The week before Christmas, she inquired in one of the large department stores where to go to "speak a good word" for an employee. In astonishment, the floorwalker replied that "the complaint department" was the only place he knew about!

Taking the elevator to an upper floor, she was met by a serious-looking girl, who, on learning the woman's errand, broke into a happy smile and called the director of personnel. This person, in delight, took the name of the clerk whose work was commended. The director insisted also on the name of the "giver of praise" so it would be an authentic commendation, which would mean much to the clerk's rating, as it might be the difference between a lay-off at a slack time and continued employment or possible promotion and increase in pay!

The appreciation of the personnel director was so genuine that the woman made an afternoon of "presenting praise" at a number of other places. And she went home forgetting that a slim purse had made her shopping almost nil, but gladly anticipating the surprise each clerk would receive when notified "by the office" of special commendation.

Sunbonnet Sue

In Lighter Vein

About Time

Mistress: "The master has acquired a new Rembrandt."

Maid: "Yes, ma'am. The other was getting quite old and faded, wasn't it?"

A Keeper of Books

"My dad's a bookkeeper," said little Jimmy proudly.

"I know it," said little Mary. "He borrowed one of Daddy's books three months ago."

O. K.

Tailor (after measuring customer): "How about a small deposit?"

Customer: "Just as you like; if that's the style, put one on."

Appropriate

The wallpaper that appealed to me most was in soft pastel shade with Indian warble graining.—A Woman's Magazine.

The very thing for the bathroom.—Humorist.

Very Impatient

Junior: "Is dinner ready, mother?"

Mother: "Not yet, dear, it's only half-cooked."

Junior: "Well, may I have the half that's cooked?"

Instead of Passing Them On

Father: "That is a portrait of the founder; he was a prominent philanthropist. He gave large sums to this school."

Son: "Well, why didn't he work them out himself?"

Advancement

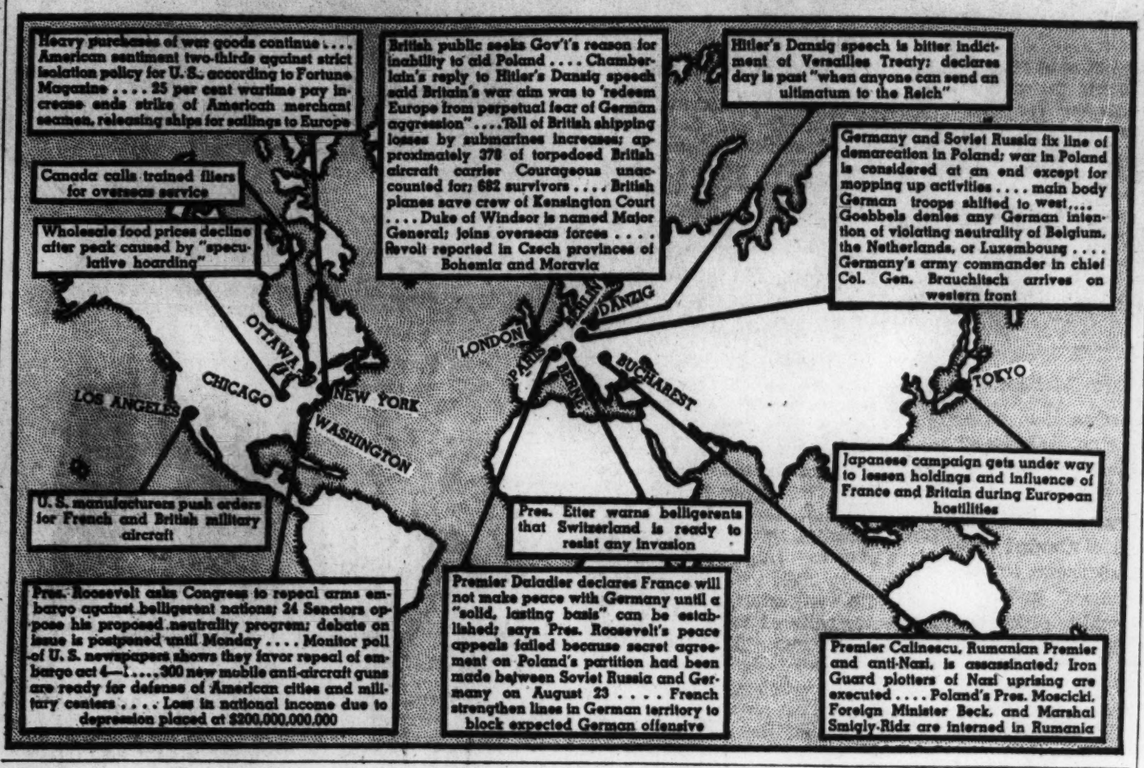
In the coal car of a freight train, two hoboes were discussing their futures.

"I'm through with this life," said the first one. "From now on I'm going to make something of myself."

"What's the matter with you?" queried the other. "You got ambitions?"

His pal nodded. "Yes, sir," he chirped. "Beginning tomorrow, I ride only on fruit trains?"—New York Journal.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Heavy purchases of war goods continue . . . . American sentiment two-thirds against strict isolation policy for U. S., according to Fortune Magazine . . . . 25 per cent wartime pay increase ends strike of American merchant seamen, releasing ships for sailings to Europe
British public seeks Gov't's reason for inability to aid Poland . . . . Chamberlain's reply to Hitler's Danzig speech said Britain's war aim was to 'redeem Europe from perpetual fear of German aggression' . . . . Toll of British shipping losses by submarines increases; approximately 378 of torpedoed British aircraft carrier Courageous unaccounted for; 682 survivors . . . . British planes save crew of Kensington Court . . . . Duke of Windsor is named Major General; joins overseas forces . . . . Revolt reported in Czech provinces of Bohemia and Moravia
Hitler's Danzig speech is bitter indictment of Versailles Treaty; declares day is past "when anyone can send an ultimatum to the Reich"
Germany and Soviet Russia fix line of demarcation in Poland; war in Poland is considered at an end except for mopping up activities . . . . main body German troops shifted to west . . . . Goebbels denies any German intention of violating neutrality of Belgium, the Netherlands, or Luxembourg . . . . Germany's army commander in chief Col. Gen. Brauchitsch arrives on western front
Canada calls trained fliers for overseas service
Wholesale food prices decline after peak caused by "speculative hoarding"
OTTAWA
CHICAGO
LOS ANGELES
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
DANZIG
BUCHAREST
TOKYO
U. S. manufacturers push orders for French and British military aircraft
Pres. Roosevelt asks Congress to repeal arms embargo against belligerent nations; 24 Senators oppose his proposed neutrality program; debate on issue is postponed until Monday . . . . Monitor poll of U. S. newspapers shows they favor repeal of embargo act 4—1 . . . . 300 new mobile anti-aircraft guns are ready for defense of American cities and military centers . . . . Loss in national income due to depression placed at $200,000,000,000
Pres. Etter warns belligerents that Switzerland is ready to resist any invasion
Premier Daladier declares France will not make peace with Germany until a "solid, lasting basis" can be established; says Pres. Roosevelt's peace appeals failed because secret agreement on Poland's partition had been made between Soviet Russia and Germany on August 23 . . . . French strengthen lines in German territory to block expected German offensive
Japanese campaign gets under way to lessen holdings and influence of France and Britain during European hostilities
Premier Calinescu, Rumanian Premier and anti-Nazi, is assassinated; Iron Guard plotters of Nazi uprising are executed . . . . Poland's Pres. Moscicki, Foreign Minister Beck, and Marshal Smigly-Rids are interned in Rumania

Daily Anecdote

An Honest Steward

"Put that back!" the man exclaimed to his son, when the lad sought to remove a sheet of paper from a pigeonhole in his desk.

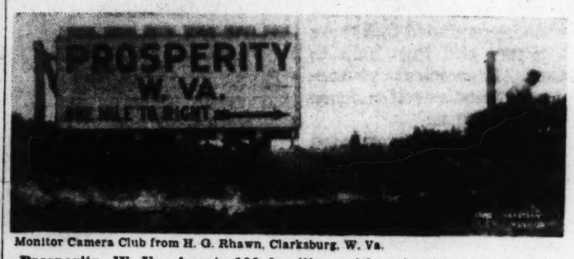
When he saw his brusque command had hurt the boy, he continued in a more kindly tone "That belongs to the Government," he explained. "Here is my own stationery, at the other end of the desk. I always use that for letters on private business."

Thus spake one of America's noblest men, President John Quincy Adams, whose idea of honesty forbade him to appropriate to his own use even a single sheet of paper belonging to the Nation he served and honored.

Daily Quotation

GOOD fortune is the companion of valor.—Motto of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

What's in a Name?



Monitor Camera Club from H. G. Rhawn, Clarksburg, W. Va.

Prosperity, W. Va., boasts 100 families, with only three persons on direct relief and three on WPA jobs.

Brevities

Atlanta Constitution: How fortunate the land where the only suggestion of a war of nerves is the apprentice Boy Scout bugler two blocks away!

Detroit News: Getting along with the prize squash in lieu of a perisphere, the county fairs of the country are doing very well.

St. Louis Star-Times: Also a hick town is a nice place where people enjoy their flowers by sending armloads to their neighbors.

Olin Miller in Atlanta Journal: "There are 126 different taxes on a pair of shoes." Still, if the taxpayer were to go barefoot to avoid these taxes, he would soon wear his feet down to nubs, inasmuch as he is carrying the world around on his shoulders.

Boston Herald: An item about a motion picture jungle expedition says it has returned to civilization, but some may not care for this grim type of sarcasm at this time.

Vocations

Light at Night

An electrician, looking for work, canvassed suburban homes offering to install illuminated means of house identification which included the placing of an electrically lighted panel with either the house number or owner's initials in the door step.

The idea of the electrically lighted panel in the step has the added feature of throwing a desirable amount of lighting on the steps.

The electrician's proposition appealed to residents, and he found that he had work aplenty for which he received good compensation—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Odds and Ends

From Sunup to Sunup

The vast iron deposits of Kiruna, Sweden, worked on a continuous plan, produce the finest iron ore to be found in Europe.

German Television

In Germany, television, of the point to point type, where telephone users can see the person to whom they are speaking, is already in use.

Monitor Movie Guide

Charlie Chan at Treasure Island (20th-Fox)—Flying into San Francisco, the familiar sleuth is confronted by a strange fatality in the plane, and turns his attention to a Dr. Zodiac (professed expert in occult arts) and to a girl "mind-reader" as he sets to work on the mystery. Sidney Toler, Cesar Romero, Pauline Moore.—Adults.

$1,000 a Touchdown (Paramount)—Starter for the football season, with Joe E. Brown as an actor without a memory, a college president on a search for students, and a football coach with only a book knowledge of the game. Apart from him it's not very funny. Martha Raye, Eric Blore, Susan Hayward.—Adults and young people.

The Man They Couldn't Hang (Columbia)—Gruesome horror film involving experimentation with a mechanical heart. Boris Karloff, Lorna Gray, Robert Wilcox, Roger Pryor.—Adults only.

The Women (MGM)—Film from Clare Boothe's play, recounting once more the scandal-mongering and divorces of a small group of "Park Avenue" women. The characters are still essentially as unpleasant as they were on the stage. Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford, Rosalind Russell, Mary Boland, Paulette Goddard, Lucille Watson, Virginia Weidler.—Adults only.

Above-Average Films

Family — "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodbye Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion," "The Little Princess," "Wings of the Navy," "Sweethearts," "Kentucky."

Adults and Young People—"Stanley and Livingstone," "Bachelor Mother," "Four Feathers," "Clouds Over Europe," "Juarez," "Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," "Ballerina," "Love Affair," "Gunga Din," "The Lady Vanishes," "The Shining Hour," "The Story of a Cheat."

Adults Only — "Stolen Life," "Thanks for the Memory," "Wuthering Heights," "Amphitryon."

Books

If a book is worth reading, it is worth buying. No book is worth anything which is not worth much; nor is it serviceable until it has been read, and re-read, and loved, and loved again; and marked, so that you can refer to the passages you want in it, as a soldier can seize the weapon he needs in an armory, or a housewife bring the spice she needs from her store.—John Ruskin.

Manly Manners

Party Fun

Three-Lettered Animals and Four-Lettered Birds

To begin this jolly word game, the first player spells the name of any animal which has only three letters. He might spell "cat," "dog," "fox," "cow," etc. The next player must spell a different three-letter name, and so on.

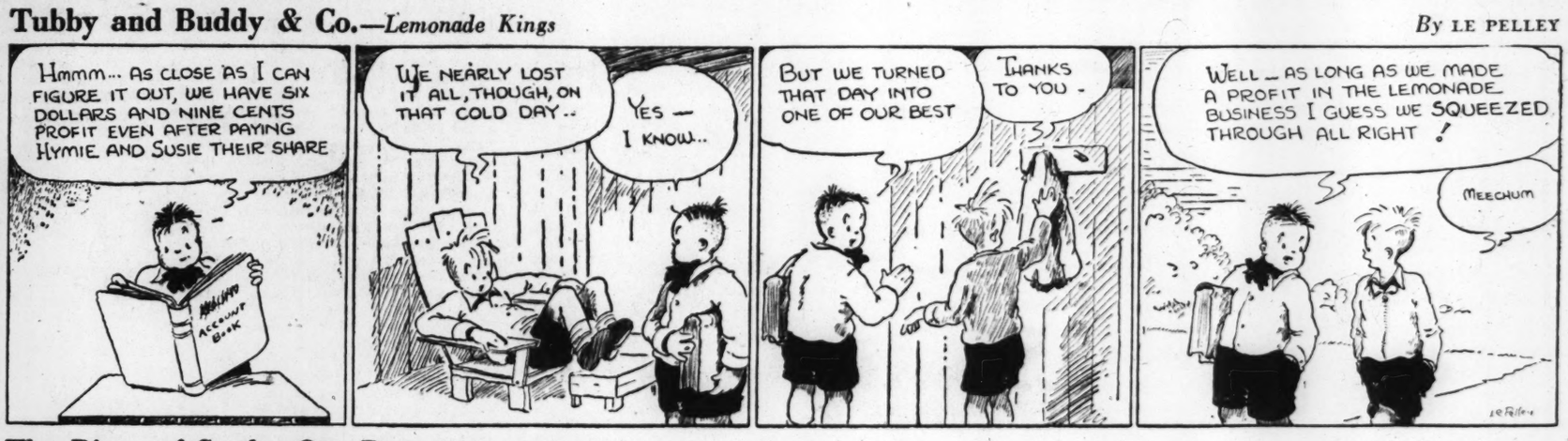
If a player cannot think of another three-lettered animal, he may spell a four-lettered bird, such as "lark," "wren," "dove," "crow," etc. When a player cannot think of a three-lettered animal or a four-lettered bird (not given before) he drops out and the next one tries to do so. Those still in the game after time is called are the winners.—A. C. H., York, Pa.

A Verse for Today . . .

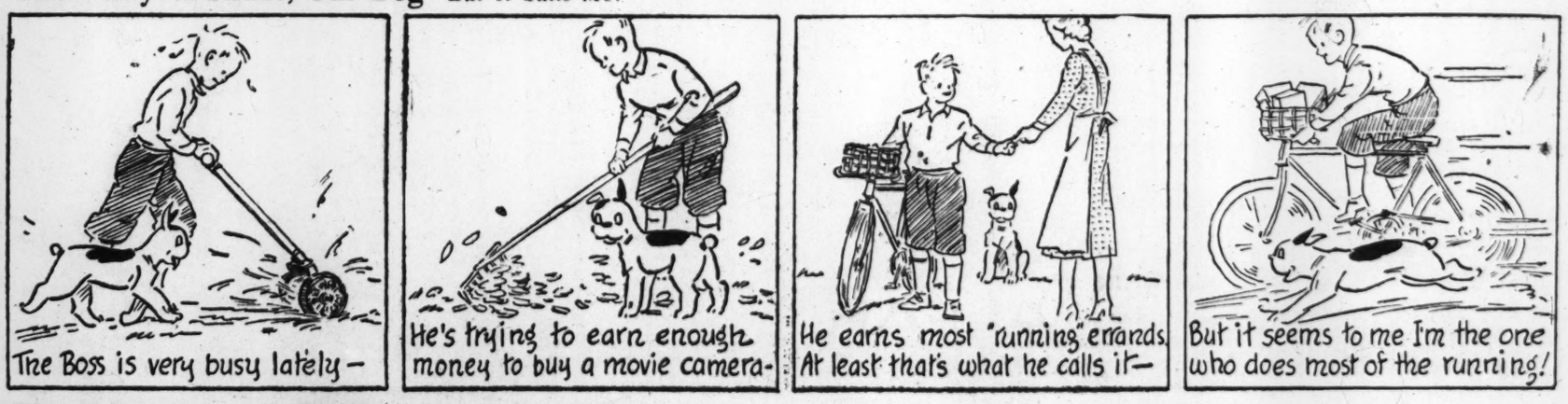
Blessed are the poor in spirit: for their's is the kingdom of heaven.—MATT. 5:3.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Lemonade Kings*

By LE PELLEY

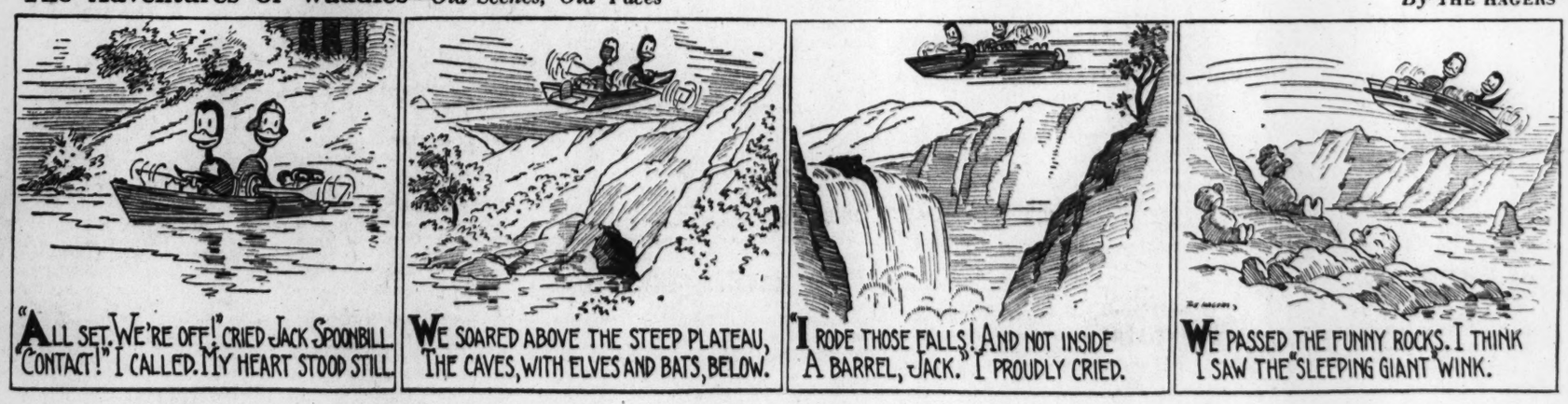

Hmmm... AS CLOSE AS I CAN FIGURE IT OUT, WE HAVE SIX DOLLARS AND NINE CENTS PROFIT EVEN AFTER PAYING HYMIE AND SUSIE THEIR SHARE
ACCOUNT BOOK
WE NEARLY LOST IT ALL, THOUGH, ON THAT COLD DAY..
YES — I KNOW..
BUT WE TURNED THAT DAY INTO ONE OF OUR BEST
THANKS TO YOU -
WELL — AS LONG AS WE MADE A PROFIT IN THE LEMONADE BUSINESS I GUESS WE SQUEEZED THROUGH ALL RIGHT !
MEECHUM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*But It Suits Me!*


The Boss is very busy lately —
He's trying to earn enough money to buy a movie camera-
He earns most "running" errands. At least that's what he calls it—
But it seems to me I'm the one who does most of the running!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Old Scenes, Old Faces*

By THE HAGERS


"ALL SET. WE'RE OFF!" CRIED JACK SPOONBILL. "CONTACT!" I CALLED. MY HEART STOOD STILL.
WE SOARED ABOVE THE STEEP PLATEAU, THE CAVES, WITH ELVES AND BATS, BELOW.
"I RODE THOSE FALLS! AND NOT INSIDE A BARREL, JACK." I PROUDLY CRIED.
WE PASSED THE FUNNY ROCKS. I THINK I SAW THE "SLEEPING GIANT" WINK.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

War Without Hate

One remarkable fact about the war so far is the absence of hate. Many observers in France and Britain have commented on the fact, and letters from England describe an attitude there that is very interesting and may affect the course of the war. There is anger, indeed, against the National Socialist regime, and horror at the methods of war practiced in Poland, but no feeling such as there was in 1914 against Germans as Germans.

At the beginning of the World War the populace could at a word be incited to demonstrations against anyone or anything German. Persons supposed to be of the enemy race were booed, traders of German origin were shunned, and persons who had ever had letters from Germany were watched by their neighbors as possible spies. There is nothing of that kind today. There is little evidence of any hatred of the people whose Government has made war, no disposition to accept atrocity stories until they are proved, and not a word about the vengeance that might be taken when the war was won.

The feeling now expressed against Hitlerism is not a new thing that has emerged with the war. It has been steadily mounting for years, increasing with each assault upon a weak country and with each fresh persecution of Jews or Christians. About that, indeed, there is burning indignation; there is amazement that this should be possible in the twentieth century. But according to those who have been studying British opinion, the people find little satisfaction in the prospect of seeking redress through victory and do not think in terms of humiliating the German people.

A great growth in international sentiment in Britain since the World War is noted. It is no longer generally believed that the prosperity of Germany is antagonistic to the prosperity of the British Empire, or that Britain will become richer if Germany becomes poorer. The defects in the Treaty of Versailles are as willingly admitted in Britain as anywhere, and those who already think in terms of a future peace say only that Hitlerism, with its aggression and persecution, must go.

The lessons of bitter experience have not been forgotten. The spirit which inspired the conception of the League of Nations is not dead. There are millions who believe that though armaments must be used to the utmost, the war will not be won by armaments alone, but that victory will fall to the side which proves that it is fighting for justice, peace, and in the last resort, generosity.

Will Money Cost More?

The mysteries of the money market and the influences that make for high or low yields on bonds and other fixed-income-bearing securities are not such as to interest the "man on the street" to any great degree. It is only on rare occasions that his attention is drawn to this subject. But such an occasion presents itself now. The heaviest selling of Federal bonds in the history of the New York Stock Exchange has taken place in the last three weeks and the Government felt forced to support the market to prevent disorderly declines and did so for a time.

Financial interests offer three main reasons for the hasty selling of American bonds — apprehension of higher long-term money rates; desire to switch into stocks which had likelihood of appreciation, and need for cash by corporations calling on reserve funds to care for anticipated war business.

The fear of higher money rates has its root in precedent. In 1914-18, gold flowed out of the United States, commercial paper soared, and "war baby" stocks made spectacular gains. European capitals then were the world's money centers, and the ending of the money flow from them produced a world-wide shortage of short-term funds.

The situation as to the supply of money is far different today. The gold holdings of France and England are now much larger than in 1914 and the Johnson Act compels these countries to pay for purchases in cash. America's tremendous excess reserves could easily be augmented from the Stabilization and General Funds, from earmarked gold held by Reserve Banks, and by the right of the Federal Reserve to reduce reserve requirements.

With such an astronomical sum available for credit, where, then, is the basis for any marked rise in money rates? The predominating factor is a steadily increasing demand for loan credit. The latter is conditioned upon rising business activity and an advancing trend of commodity prices. A long war with the United States on the sidelines could conceivably bring about a big demand for credit, but the vast reserves and the more effective control by a Government which wants easy money renders high rates unlikely in the near future.

The Rural Clans Gather

As, with the advent of autumn, growing things show unmistakable signs of entering upon their seasonal hibernation, that bit of figurative forestration, the family tree, stirs its many branches, revealing a profusion of "buds." For, to the series of livestock shows, county fairs and "harvest homes" in North Temperate America which rural folk attend in number, has been added the family reunion. So now "the old homestead" is filled briefly to overflowing with relatives who have assembled to bind anew ties a bit loosened by the plucking finger of time, to present new offshoots, and to introduce such "collateral branches" as may have sprouted since the last meeting.

Many of these gregarious gatherings which, alas, are too seldom recorded in print, are even now in progress. Nor are they local in nature. They are attended by groups ranging from a score to several hundred persons, not a few of whom, as motor plates reveal, have driven many miles to conform to this pleasant practice. Here the all-but-lost art of "visiting" is revived, yielding a brief summary of events and bringing the family history down to date. Nephews from Nebraska chat with cousins from California and "in-laws" from Indiana, each gleaning many a useful idea by comparing methods of agriculture in widely-separated sections.

Viewing, on these occasions, persons from many States gathered on the parental acres, one ceases to marvel that agriculture is the enduring thing it is today, since, small though the farmstead may be, it sends its roots throughout the Nation.

Can War Be Humanized?

Former President Hoover's recommendation that a commission of neutral observers from Scandinavia and the Low Countries "observe and report upon . . . incidents of warfare on civilian populations," radiocast simultaneously with a reported protest of neutral diplomats against the aerial bombing of Lwow and other unfortified Polish cities, again raises the question: To what extent can war be humanized?

The doctrine is asserted in many quarters that it is idle to attempt to humanize war; that war in its nature is barbarous and ruthless, and that when once it is undertaken it is useless to attempt to modify its ugliness. On this theory if the aggressors bomb open cities, then their own open cities must be bombed; if they use poison gas, they must be attacked with poison gas; if they sink merchant ships at sight without warning, their own ships may be treated in the same way. And if this method of argument is pursued to its logical end it seems to follow that there would be no respect for churches and museums, for the white flag, for the Red Cross, or even—proceeding to the utmost limit—for the well-being of prisoners of war. Is there no savagery which war does not sanction?

A glance at the history of war throughout the ages shows that this extreme theory has never been held by countries which have attained even a small degree of civilization. Rules of war have been gradually elaborated with the advance of humanity, and it is quite a new thing in recent history to act on the assumption that no rules are binding. Even in the World War no belligerent would admit that it shot prisoners, or used dum-dum bullets, or attacked non-military objectives, or fired on the Red Cross.

Such a commission as Mr. Hoover proposes should, if formed, be given the privilege of free movement by all belligerents. The very presence of such a group might act as a deterrent against temptations to violate rules of "civilized warfare."

"Golf for Wives Unpopular," says a headline. Yes, probably with golfing husbands who demand a hot dinner whenever they get in.

When war trade comes booming in the door, planned economy flies out the window.

Taxes Begin at Home

If citizens minded their own babies and cleaned their own back yards, instead of asking the garbage man to do it, rentals and taxes might be lower. So it develops at Boston's City Hall. City garbage collection in Boston costs $1.50 per cubic yard, while collection by private contractors averages 68 cents. One reason for this difference, say officials, is that city employees tote garbage cans downstairs, gather refuse from back yards, and even "mind the baby" while the mother goes to borrow a cup of sugar. No contractor could afford to be so accommodating.

The city's system operates in heavily populated sections where narrow alleys, crowded conditions, the requests of residents, and other factors necessitate frequent, thorough, and therefore expensive, service. The city also gives work to a large number of men on the relief lists.

Private contractors, on the other hand, are believed to get more work out of their men. This is the case partly because it is unnecessary for private firms to retain inefficient workmen for political organizations.

Regardless of these factors, public demands upon city collectors for special services suggest that governmental economy is not entirely a one-way proposition. Perhaps the beneficiaries need to be reminded that these favors cost money and thus help to increase taxes. Economical government involves co-operative self-reliance on the part of the citizens.

The situation might be interpreted as a specific example of a more general attitude or tendency to depend upon governmental bounty or largess for prosperity. And in that connection, it is useful to recall that the citizen invariably pays the cost of paternalism, whether expressed in liberal handouts or in minding babies.

The Bookshelf

The Path of Dictatorship

What is the social and economic background of dictatorship? Albert Carr's JUGGERNAUT (New York: Viking Press, $3) is the result of years of intensive research into this subject. It is a timely study of historical trends deserving of careful consideration by all who wish to understand what is happening in the world today; since the problem of dictatorship and its menace to democracy needs understanding in order that it may be met soon and, through wise handling, for all time.

Francis Yeats-Brown in "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer" seemed to doubt the legend that Indian worshipers still throw themselves under the wheels of the Car of Juggernaut, as "human horses" pull the famous idol on its little mile of annual pilgrimage at Puri in Orissa. But Juggernaut has come to be a synonym of the merciless sacrifice of human lives.

This book is well named "Juggernaut," since it traces the wreck-strewn path of dictatorship through the ages. In his introduction Mr. Carr shows the development of the meaning of "dictator" from old Roman days until today, when we think of a dictator as a modernized version of Caesar, "who, by coercion or persuasion or both, abrogates the traditional political privileges of his people while he himself assumes complete authority over all phases of national life."

In reading his interpretations of dictatorships one is impressed with the fact that there have been so many of them in recent times, and that dictatorship is no new problem. It is also made clear that dictatorships have never been other than temporary.

Mr. Carr divides the dictatorships into three classifications—"Dynasts," "Revolutionaries," "Crisis-Men"—although he admits the difficulty of making rigid categories. As dynasts, he lists Richelieu, Louis XIV, Frederick the Great, Bismarck, Primo De Rivera, Alexander, Metaxas, and Carol; as revolutionaries, Cromwell, Robespierre, Bolivar, Lenin, and Stalin; as crisis-men, Napoleon Bonaparte, Napoleon III, Gomez, Mussolini, Ataturk, Salazar, and Hitler.

To many the most interesting part of this scholarly study is the conclusion. The author sees the rise of dictatorship in "our era of modern capitalism" as interwoven with the struggle of the economic classes, for in every one of these stories the dictator is revealed as representative of a particular class rather than of the nation as a whole. He finds that the dynasts have risen in defense of the aristocracy and because the middle classes were stirring to new realizations and to new yearnings—as in the case of Richelieu; that the revolutionaries are natural growths from a period when the middle class, having triumphed over the aristocracy, strove to impose its own rule of force in the new deal—as in the case of Cromwell; and that crisis-men have emerged —usually from dark obscurity—with the backing and support of capital, and initially, at least, sworn to save capital's holdings during a revolutionary movement when socialistic forces were growing strong—as in the case of Mussolini.

Mr. Carr also treats of the trend in the United States, where he warns that political fascism is one of the strong currents that seem to be carrying the people away from democracy. He is sure, however, that there is a "reasonable chance" to check them, by recognizing the significance of crisis-dictatorships in history and standing steadfast in defense of democracy. "Then it may well be that America will yet lead the world to nobler and more momentous social achievements than mankind has yet seen," is his final thought.

E. B. H.

Now All He Has to Figure Out Is "How"

Pages From an Album

7. Edouard Daladier

Not long after the World War, when I frequented the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, I first met Edouard Daladier in the company of Edouard Herriot. He was a newcomer to Parliamentary life, whereas M. Herriot, Mayor of Lyons, Minister, famous orator, distinguished writer, and leader of the Radical Party, was already an old hand. There was, as I recollect, nothing specifically said to indicate that the younger of the two Edouards was the protégé, the disciple, and the eventual successor of the elder; yet from that early meeting I distinctly carried away the impression that Daladier was destined to be, in his turn, the leader of the Radical Party. And today his is the chief responsibility in his country's hour of trial.

Taking no account of his vital Premiership, merely to be the leader of the Radical Party, which is normally the largest party in France, the traditional party of the bourgeoisie, the party that is almost perpetually in power, is to be the most influential politician in the Third Republic.

Yet M. Daladier then was by no means prepossessing. He was shy, blinking as it were uneasily in the strange world of the Chamber, and at the same time he was, outwardly, somewhat boorish. He looked at one with a curious mixture of suspicion and defiance. There was little of the hail-fellow-well-met of the ordinary French Deputy, who treats everybody as his particular friend, and extends the glad hand on the smallest provocation. Since then M. Daladier has learned a good deal about the ways of Parliament, and is regarded as no mean tactician. But he has never acquired the jovial manner that is characteristic of Parliamentary circles. He has not developed the habit of slapping on the back and of being slapped on the back.

Nevertheless I at once detected, as my writings of the period testify, in this silent youngish professor, a man who would go far, not because he conformed to the Parliamentary type, but because he contrasted with his colleagues. After all it is not merely by being a good mixer that a reputation is won; it can also be won by standing aloof, by refusing to seek favors, and by mastering a definite subject.

* * *

When M. Daladier had his chance, he attached himself to the Department of National Defense. In a country where it is the practice for Ministers to go from one department to another, so that in a few years the same Minister may have been in charge of education, telephones, public works, the marine, justice, finance, he stuck to the War Office. Jack-of-all-trades and master of none, may be true of many Ministers; it is not true of M. Daladier.

Besides, when once his shyness was overcome, when he cautiously emerged from his shell, the professor-deputy was charming. He had obtained the highest honors in history, which he himself taught, and, taciturn as he was inclined to be, he could talk well and sympathetically. He could be interested, too, in lost causes; in those days a spokesman of the Ukraine, which claimed its independence, found in him a willing listener.

Though I lost personal contacts with him, I watched his career with interest. It was not spectacular, but it was steady and sure. In the ranks of the Radical Party, a few years later, it was the fashion to oppose him to M. Herriot, who, though far more brilliant, was more erratic. M. Herriot was obliged time after time, to recapture his position by superb flights of oratory. These speeches never failed in their effect, and M. Herriot remained the hero of his party. But M. Daladier did not depend upon the art of oratory; he quietly and dourly dominated the party which contained far more showy personalities.

* * *

In the country of the Camargue, there are savage regions of marshlands and of downs, in which white horses and wild black bulls roam in full liberty. *Les taureaux de la Camargue* are regarded as symbols of force and of decision; and although M. Daladier comes from the Vaucluse, somewhat higher in the valley of the Rhone, it was not long before there was fastened on him the sobriquet of *Le taureau de la Camargue*. And certainly he has the spirit of determination, the tenacity, and the vigor of these wild bulls that wander on the lower reaches of the Rhone.

It would be improper in this place to discuss the causes of the failure of the Front Populaire in France; but it became apparent, long before the experiment was concluded, that the combination of Communists, Socialists, and Radicals was bound to break up, and it was foreseen that the great chance of Edouard Daladier would be to take command in the restoration of France's badly damaged position. Both internal and external dangers had accumulated and it was high time to rally Frenchmen to the call of patriotism.

* * *

Nothing has been more remarkable than the steps taken by M. Daladier in France's recovery. When, in face of domestic difficulties and foreign menaces, the Socialists abandoned power, and the Radicals with the majority of the Right took over, there were many people who would have had a dramatic reversal of policy. Not so Daladier. After all, the Radicals had formed part of the majority under Socialist leadership, and M. Daladier himself had remained in the War Office. The Radicals who had their share of responsibility, could hardly repudiate the Front Populaire and all its works. Certainly the conditions were such that a change of direction was necessary, but it had to be brought about with the full consent of the people.

Thus although Parliament, realizing that its comparatively slow methods were incompatible with the needs of a serious international crisis, at once surrendered its authority to M. Daladier, he has been careful not to assume the attitude of a Dictator. He governs, it is true, by decree laws, which the Government issues and which will be ratified by Parliament much later, after they have been put into effect, but he waits until it is certain that the country will approve his action and then he acts, without vain words, decisively.

The professor-deputy Daladier is probably as near a Dictator as France will tolerate; but he is limited by his Cabinet, and by public opinion, and subsequently by Parliament, but most of all by his own sense of constitutional government, even in the face of a war whose consequences cannot be foreseen.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

A Freshman Leaves for College

Clang! went the milkcans swung from truck to car.
The engine panted steam into the mist.
"Well, son, they're nearly loaded." "So they are."
"Guess you can get on, now." "I put a list
Of all your things inside the satchel, Fred."
"All right, Ma." "Don't forget to eat." "I won't."
"The sandwiches are beef." "Hank Butler said
He'd help me with the chores, and if he don't,
I'll get along, I guess." "I guess you will."
"And write us when you get to college, son."
"You bet!" "Good-by." "Good-by, Fred."
Green and still
The hills looked down. Another day begun.
The slow train puffed away. "Whoa, Molly! Steady!"
The mother said, "He looked grown up, already."

CHARLES MALAM

The Wide Horizon

"Tho' It Stand Amid Ruin"

By Irene Armstrong

A not unusual comment of visitors to the League of Nations Pavilion at the New York World's Fair is: "Why, I'd no idea the League was doing such things!" Whether an hour or but a few minutes is spent in the building, one is impressed by the variety of accomplishment, both in political and non-political realms, by this experiment in world organization. He who is familiar with the magnitude of the League's activities cannot fail to be grateful for so inclusive and impressive a selection of highlights, and for so simple and forceful a portrayal.

The pavilion itself exemplifies, both inside and out, the aspiration of mankind for order, harmony, co-operation. Rising to a height of 100 feet on a pentagonal base, representing the five continents and five races of mankind, its upper structure is a colonnade that symbolizes unity and peace. The crowning dome, however, is omitted—inasmuch as these ideals are yet to be attained.

An interesting feature of the pavilion is the fact that all the interiors were made by a group of architects in Paris who, working on the metric system, designed the many panels and displays to fit into a structure to be built in New York. When, prior to the opening of the World's Fair, the materials, including the framework for the panels, were assembled on the spot, it was found that everything fitted perfectly. This was due to the careful and exact work done by a group of American workmen collaborating with their distant confreres across the sea. It is an example of the harmonious result of true workmanship, even when workers use different systems and languages.

* * *

In the five pentagonal rooms are portrayed forerunners of the League idea, first appearing in the days of Rameses II, and the League's technical work in the fields of social welfare, economic communications, and legal questions. Pictured with dignity, simplicity, and clarity in murals, sculpture, and graphic art is the story: the sweep of history through clan, tribe, medieval state, nation, toward federation; mankind's common action against common ills; its world-wide organization for better nutrition, better health; its winning combat against slavery and the drug traffic; its attempts at freer world trade and improved communications by land, sea, air; a vivid representation of the tragic armament race, following the nations' failure to co-operate; the long list of disputes settled by means other than war; its cultural relations based on the texts, "No association of nations can exist without the spirit of reciprocal activity between its members," and "The progress of knowledge implies the collaboration of spiritual discipline beyond frontiers."

The theme which runs through the entire exhibition is apparent even to the casual observer—that there can be no peace or co-operation without organization of effort; no social welfare without prosperity; no prosperity without peace; no peace without order and justice. When League methods have been even partially carried out results are impressive, as evidenced by two of the many examples: an official international agency, for the first time in history, for the betterment of childhood in all countries, and the superb activity, first by Nansen and continued today by the High Commissioner for Refugees, in caring for derelicts, exiles, and the homeless.

Having viewed the technical work of the League in panels, medallions, friezes, and vignettes, as well as considering results achieved through mutual understanding of governments within the framework of an international society, visitors pass into a rotunda, the last room in the pavilion. Here in the center of the room a group of beautiful statues represent harmony, justice, peace. Their outstretched hands protect the Tree of Peace, which stands in a radiance of light. They face frescoes, heavily shrouded in shadow, of War, Famine, Pestilence, Exile. The question is compelling. Will there be order or chaos in our world of tomorrow?

* * *

The words of M. Joseph Avenol, secretary-general of the League, are more pertinent today than when uttered at the opening of the pavilion:

"It is perhaps a bold thing, in this period of chaos and anguish through which the world is passing . . . to set up here a monument to the League of Nations. Yet it is not a rash thing to do. I ask the American people to look upon it as evidence not merely of confidence but of faith in peaceful collaboration among the nations. Without such collaboration, civilization cannot go on; and that being so, let us not permit the League to perish, even though it stand amid ruin. The graver the world situation, the greater the need for it. It will be upheld by our faith and our work."

Mirror of World Opinion

Debt and Dictatorship

What is it that gave Italy back to an absolute ruler? Twenty-seven billion dollars of war borrowings on top of an already heavy debt structure were more than her government could handle as a democracy. What made Hitler the absolute ruler of Germany? What but national despair under the immense load of debt that had been saddled upon Germany by the Allies and by our own super-salesmanship, creating a burden which the Republic could not carry? A master had to appear in Russia, too, because of debt. . . .

More than anything that can ever face us as a nation, this problem deserves the united intelligence of all parties and all men.—Roy Helton in *Harper's*.

Good Money and Bad

The money in your pocket is good because of the weight of public opinion which, in other words, is faith in the nation and its people. That public opinion must be kept unimpaired if this country is to avoid the awful inflation that has paralyzed other nations. Bad money can cause more misery and harm than bad men in office. An enlightened body of citizens, who know enough to recognize dangerous financial policies as they appear, is a necessary safeguard to insure sound money, the finest flower of a healthy government.—Lee S. Trimble in *Inspection News*, Atlanta, Ga.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 23, 1939

Photo by Louise Boyle

The South Plants to Prosper

By Nate R. White

THIS HARVEST finds a different story being recounted in the Southern United States by some 50,000 to 60,000 sharecropper and small-farm families.

Instead of the usual record of debt at the plantation commissary to claim all of the returns from a share in the cotton crop, some 200,000 people can point to full pantries, prosperous gardens, hay in the barn, and corn in the crib for the stock for winter.

Indeed, the sharecropper treadmill of debt year in and out is gradually and hopefully being reversed in nine Southern States by the noncommercial efforts of nearly 200 Southern newspapers, in what is known as a "Plant to Prosper" campaign.

So successful has the program of crop diversification and home improvement been among the poor farming families of the South—a region caught in the throes of deep social change—change from hand labor to machines—that news of it has even spread across the ocean.

The good news of Plant to Prosper is even now being studied for use in rehabilitating the broken farm system of war-torn Spain. Frank Ahlgren, Executive Editor of the Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal—the paper which originated the Plant to Prosper idea in 1934—says that the Marquis of Villa-Alcazar, who has been commissioned by Gen. Francisco Franco to solve Spain's farm problems, wrote the paper for full details of the plan.

In addition, inquiries about the program have come from Chile, where deep social changes in the agricultural economy are in progress. Other inquiries have come from Great Britain—itself concerned in many parts of the world with so-called "underprivileged farm classes."

The problems of agriculture the world over are similar—problems of financial return, of schooling, housing, recreation. Not only is this vigorous new reform helping to build a new Southern agricultural confidence, it is being applied to the Western United States. Even Maine has sent an inquiry to Tennessee for details of the new farm plan. And a newspaper in Muskegon, Mich., thinks possibly it would work for its farm citizens.

What is this Plant to Prosper campaign which is apparently accomplishing what the Government through its various farm programs, social workers, and benevolent organizations has not done? What has given the sharecropper the actual desire to be independent, the ambition to progress, the ability to hold his head up in a community? Why have some of them left a sharecropper status, bought a small farm, an automobile, and are now respected for the first time?

Simply put, Plant to Prosper is order in farming. The keys to its success are two little books, issued by The Commercial Appeal—one the Plant to Prosper Record Book for white families—the other the Negro Live-at-Home Competition Record Book. In these books the farm families, with the help of newspaper editors, county farm agents, home demonstration women and others are learning how to record their income and their outgo—in money, feed, food.

Instead of a plantation owner keeping his "doodlum" or account book in his own way for his farm help, those sharecropper families enrolled in the competition are now keeping their own books. They are becoming wise enough to avoid being fooled by any tricky bookkeeping. And they are becoming wise enough to know how to save.

The immediate spurs to farm families to use these record

Continued on Page 8

War Confronts America

A Case for United States Trading With Belligerents on a Cash-and-Carry Basis as the Lesser of the Two Un-neutral Concepts of Neutrality

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

AN AMERICAN BUILT 15-TON CONSOLIDATED AIRCRAFT BOMBER THAT FLEW TO BRITAIN Wide World

Piloted by Russel Rogers in July from San Diego, Calif., to Felixstowe, Eng., for Delivery to the Royal Air Force. With Stops at Buffalo, N. Y., and Botwood, Newfoundland. Unless Present Wartime Embargo Law Is Changed, No Further Plane Deliveries Can Be Made. The Picture Below Shows the First of a Lot of 200 Lockheed Planes Ordered by Britain. Squadron Leader James Addams of the British Air Ministry (left), in California in Charge of the Order, Is Talking With C. L. Johnson, Lockheed Engineer

THE UNITED STATES has always had trouble with its embargoes. They always seem to work backwards. The first were laid down by Thomas Jefferson, and so severe were their effects on American seaports that his opponents turned the word around—o grab me—and the acts were speedily repealed.

Today, the arms embargo constitutes the United States's principal contribution to the progress of the war, a free-will offering to one of the belligerents, to Herr Hitler. It is a very tangible assistance to him, a real involvement, an entanglement taken in the interests of supposed isolationism. The arms embargo is a substantial aid to one of the belligerents, because it nullifies, in so far as access to American arms, ammunitions, and instruments of war is concerned, the natural advantages of geographical position and sea power possessed by the British-French allies. At the same time, it leaves entirely alone Herr Hitler's natural advantages of geographical position and land power in Central Europe. Instead of tending to keep the United States neutral, it is the height of un-neutrality. Instead of helping to prevent American participation, it probably contributes to ultimate participation by prolonging the war.

* * *

The arms embargo originally became law as part of a Neutrality Act which also sought to check the flow of commodities and raw materials and loans or credits to belligerents. The effort to insulate the United States entirely from a war, to cut off altogether the economic suction which purchase of American products would set up on the American economic structure, was a thought-provoking project. While its consequences on the British-French allies in the present war might have been no less than catastrophic, and tenable only on the assumption that the United States did not care who wins the war, the all-inclusive embargo plan might have prevented American participation.

But what case is there for the arms embargo section of the scheme? The economic and financial suctions toward war, which are set up primarily by the sale of raw materials and not by munitions, continued unhampered. Munitions are admittedly contraband, so their seizure on the high seas does not lead to diplomatic complications and hence to war. No, only a shadow of the original neutrality plan remains, and it is not only a fruitless but a harmful vestige.

If you assume that genuine American interests are involved in the ultimate victory of Britain and France in this war, then the Neutrality Act is plainly contrary to national best interests. If you assume that a neutrality act should be impartial, the present act is the negation of your purpose. If you wish neutrality legislation to prevent involvement by preventing the building up of an economic stake in the war, then the present act is futile.

Why, then, did Congress in July refuse to amend the act? Because the issue had become, not neutrality, but President Roosevelt and his personal conduct of foreign affairs. The political ties were running against the President. He had many opponents who wanted to strike back at him, among them several Senators whom he tried to "purge" last year. Two of them voted against reporting out the Neutrality law. And the President had been indicating openly his hostility to Hitler policy, his sympathy with the democracies. In the interest of war prevention, he had been unneutral himself. The program to amend the Neutrality law had been atrociously handled in Congress by the wrong people and with much Administration fumbling in early stages. Much Congressional and national opinion distrusted the President's volatile and daring temperament in foreign policy. The whole atmosphere was unfriendly to him. A determined bloc of Senators had threatened a filibuster, and their debate in the surcharged atmosphere of July and August could hardly have done otherwise than made the European crisis worse.

Under all these circumstances, the Neutrality Act failed of amendment. The President took his defeat rather hard, and insisted that if war broke out the anti-New Deal Democrats and Republicans in Congress must bear a part of the blame. He said he would be gravely handicapped in defending American neutrality if war broke out with this law still on the books. He made a great fuss. All this time, Congress was getting more and more annoyed, and less likely to amend the law when the moment came.

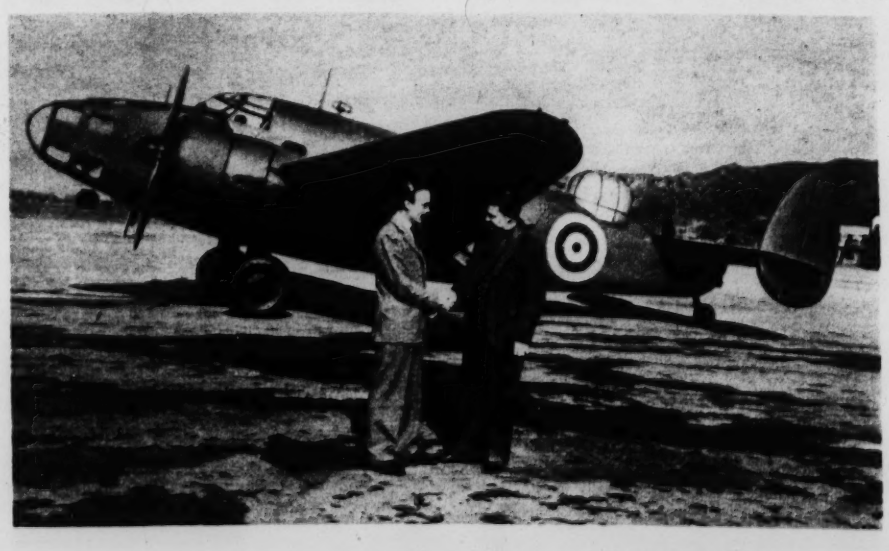
War broke out. Its effect changed President Roosevelt overnight. Instead of being the unneutral crusader seeking to prevent an outbreak, he became the ultra-neutral President, using all prerogatives and laws to erect a barricade against participation. To some critics, his efforts were a mixture of genuine and patriotic solicitude, and a deliberate campaign to recapture public confidence for the future. When this article was written, the President seemed to have actually improved his standing greatly. The Nation applauded his appeals for unity, and his ramified, impressive projects for protecting neutrality. At the same time, underlying sympathies for the cause for which the British-French allies are fighting had made repeal of the act popular in its own right.

* * *

The tangible damage which the arms embargo is doing to the neutral cause is impressive.

Unless or until the arms embargo is repealed, Britain and France will be debarred from receiving about 100 airplanes a month, which they had ordered in the United States and which are being steadily completed. In all, about 700 planes have been held up because of the embargo, and an additional 400 engines. If the embargo is lifted, Britain and France and some of the Dominions intend to order substantially more aircraft. So their potential handicap because of the embargo is now measured at the rate of 100 planes a month, and might rise to a very substantial total if the embargo remains on the books.

That is to say, domestic American legislation is interfering with the international law aspects of neutrality to the extent of depriving the sea powers of a quantity of aircraft reinforcement which is no trifling detail, but might well be the turning point in the conflict. With the embargo limited, these powers might obtain by the cash and carry method a total running into thousands of planes a year.



Likewise, of course, other munitions are affected, but these are not so extensive or significant. Provided with American and other raw materials, Britain and France are capable of manufacturing most other instruments of war that they need. But their aircraft production, though large, is also limited. Hence the question of the American embargo is a palpable bottleneck.

But there are better arguments against the arms embargo than all this. Here are two:

First, is the British-French allied cause something in which Americans have a vital stake? Would the twilight of Britain and France, and of the British nations overseas mean anything to the United States? Even if these nations were not crushed to the ground, would their humbling in peace leaving Germany the colossus of Europe mean anything to America in a practical sense? Are there not moral values at stake? What was it Secretary Hull calls it? "The revitalization of international good faith." Or, as the man in the street says to you and me as we talk with him, or as the poll-enumerators question him: "This fellow Hitler has got to be stopped, somehow!"

* * *

Second, if we are not yet willing to face the foregoing issue, and want to maintain American impartiality, the argument for removing the advantage now presented to Herr Hitler is worthy of serious consideration. International law, upon which the defense of the rights of neutrals rests, recognizes their right to trade with belligerents.

It is not possible for a neutral, by domestic legislation, to equalize the conditions between two sets of belligerents, and such legislation would not be impartiality. Yet that is the effect of the arms embargo. Britain, France, and their Allies possess the advantages of sea power. The United States has nullified those advantages in respect to access to fighting tools. That nullification, not its opposite, is the act of policy likely to lead to trouble. No act of the United States produced the maritime advantage possessed by these allies. But an American piece of legislation sought to curb it. Is it any more justifiable to interfere in sea power with embargoes than it would be to interfere with Germany's land power with an army, and do it in the interest of neutrality?

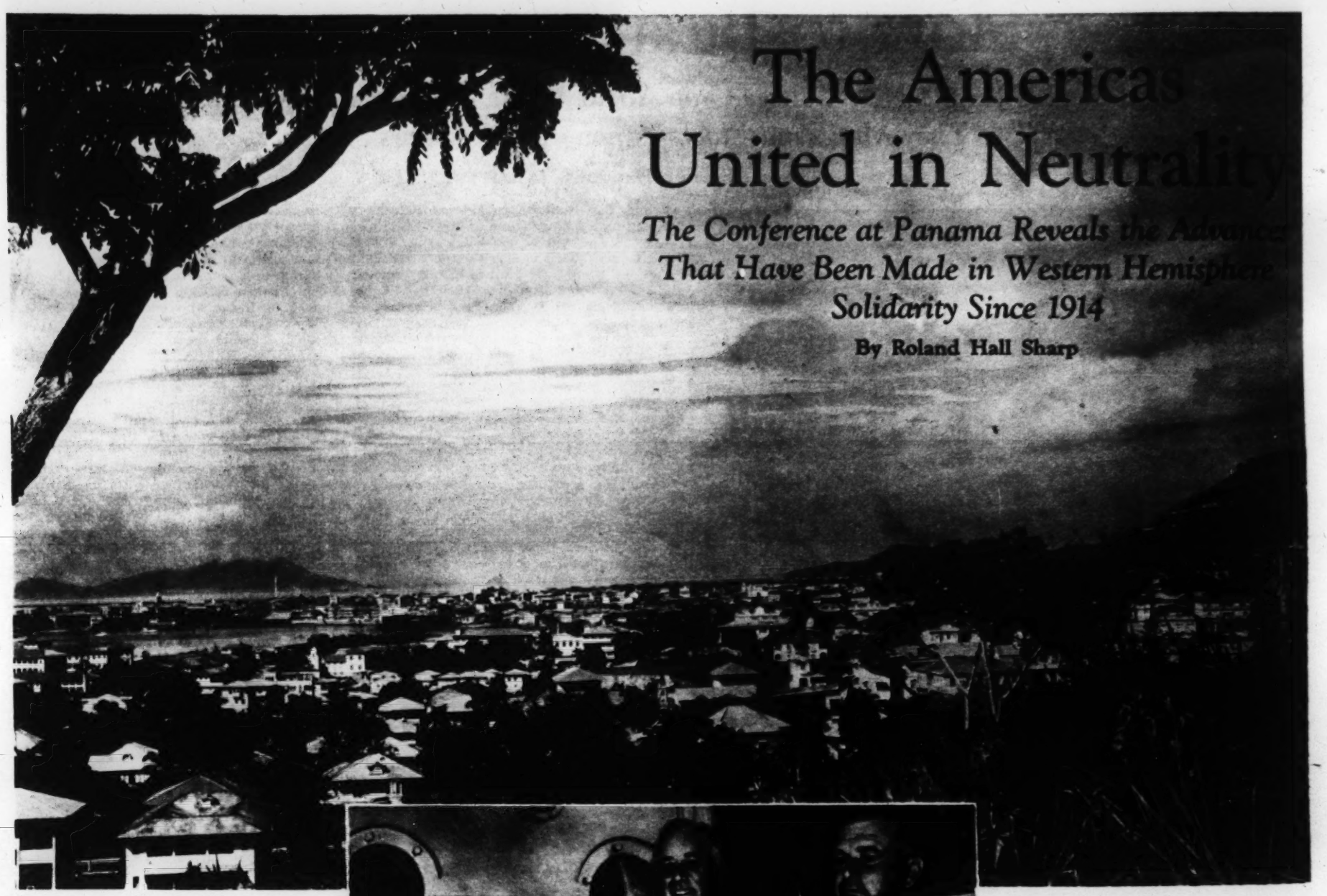
Congress places great trust in the character and patent good faith of Cordell Hull. Is there any reason to doubt his solemn words of a few weeks ago: "I

(Continued on page 13)

The Americas United in Neutrality

The Conference at Panama Reveals the Advances That Have Been Made in Western Hemisphere Solidarity Since 1914

By Roland Hall Sharp



Panama City, Panama

Ewing Galloway, Wide World

PANAMA, FOCAL POINT OF A NEW UNITY

General View of the City (top). When the President of the United States Was Greeted by President Arosemema of Panama, During a Roosevelt Cruise Last Year (above)

THE NEW WORLD moves rapidly toward an operative federation of neutrality and possibly of mutual defense under the impact of events in Europe. As yet the federation is unformed and unnamed. Its outlines have been shaped for a century and now crystallize because the Western Hemisphere faces a future of unknown testings.

At Panama today the independent nations of America are meeting to consolidate their measures of neutrality.

The minimum significance of this Panama Conference is the possible emergence of the most impressive neutral bloc in recorded history. Its 21 nations, with friendly Canada, embrace an entire hemisphere of vast possibilities, with a present population of 250,000,000 excluding Canada.

The maximum potential of the Panama meeting is that it lays the groundwork for integration of American economy—North, Central, and South—on a new basis. Should menaces to independence of any part of the Americas increase in months or years to come, this neutral bloc would almost certainly be transformed into a union for purposes of mutual defense.

Possibly the most epoch-making feature of these developments is that Latin American nations are seeking, rather than resisting, more intimate relations with the United States. Panama is the host. Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Mexico are among the sponsors. Differences of opinion undoubtedly will develop at Panama, but the essential unity of America was never more firmly grounded.

The second vital departure is that the American nations are springing into action and seeking the co-ordination of their neutrality measures, instead of waiting for events to force them.

Lima's Eighth Pan American Conference last December proves to have been more substantial than its critics charged. Nazi propagandists who gleefully "reported" from Lima that the conference was failing, must now explain an instantaneous invocation of the Declaration of Lima. That declaration provided for consultation "in case the peace, security or territorial integrity of any American Republic" is "threatened by acts of any nature that may impair them."

Then Canada. At war by her own free choice, as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, she sympathizes with the concept of American continental solidarity. Canada has been drawn more powerfully of late toward the American family of nations, without deviating from loyal membership in the British Empire. President Roosevelt declared at Kingston last year that "the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any other Empire." Under existing conditions, this New World attachment of Canada has remained largely sentimental and tentative. It is a means of strength to Britain.

Potentialities of unknown but tremendous scope beckon in Panama as the delegates undertake their task after flying from all parts of the hemisphere. Foreign Ministers have come, signalizing that this is no idle talkfest, but a sober meeting of those charged with guiding the destinies of America. At a time when the State Department in Washington needs all its experienced and cool executives, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles is being spared to lead the United States delegation to Panama.

The American nations meet as neutrals with no intention of declaring war either singly or in groups. Their immediate concern is to protect American shipping, to decide what to do about belligerent submarines or other war vessels that seek fuel and harborage, to cement their mutual interests in full understanding, and to set up shock-absorbers against war's dislocations of trade.

The contrast between 1939 and 1914 is sharp, and records the unquestionable advancement of New World solidarity during those 25 years. Every American nation is more alert to the nearness of European events. With the entire world they have been drawn into the rapid march of events by aviation, radio, and the wider horizons that shrink the globe.

In 1914, Latin America was divided in sentiment and took little if any concerted action. Mexico under Carranza secretly favored Germany. Mexico became the theater for spying and rumors of spying, intrigue and counter-intrigue, climaxed in the authenticated Zimmerman dispatch of Jan. 19, 1917. It announced Germany's start of unrestricted U-boat warfare on Feb. 1, and offered Mexico an alliance if the sinking of American ships should draw America into the war. In return for aiding Germany, Mexico would receive territories previously lost to the United States. Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California were included.

The German-Mexican alliance never materialized, but Mexico remained unsympathetic and even hostile toward the United States until the war was nearly over. The seizure of Vera Cruz by United States Marines in 1914, and the Pershing Expedition of 1916, brought the Rio Grande neighbors to the verge of a threatened war.

Today Mexico under President Cardenas is accused at times of imitating Communist Russia, but certainly is not an admirer of Nazi Germany. German propaganda is again active in Mexico, as it was before 1914, but not to the same extent, and with less official indulgence. Mexico has traded oil for German machinery, but this move is economic, not political. Since the outbreak of war, even the trade tie does not hold. Britain is in a better position than Germany to buy Mexican oil, and is willing to overlook to some extent the oil dispute with Mexico if need be.

Argentina remained neutral throughout the last war. Then as now, the consciously superior republic beside the Rio de la Plata held aloof to a large extent from other American nations, especially those at a great distance. In Panama as at Lima, the policy of Argentina naturally differs from the more chummy attitude of less aristocratic nations. But the significant thing is that Argentina joins with the others in sponsoring a practical application of the consultative features of the Declaration of Lima. How far this policy is dictated by desires to keep the Panama Conference in line with Argentine wishes, and how far it represents a genuine support of mutual neutrality action, remains to be seen.

Brazil soon followed the United States in declaring war, Oct. 26, 1917, against the Central Powers. Seven others—Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama—declared war. Peru and Uruguay broke off diplomatic relations with the Central Powers, but did not actually declare war. Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, and Ecuador also severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Venezuela, like Mexico, inclined under the dictator Gómez to favor Germany, and remained neutral. Other neutrals were Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, and El Salvador, beside Argentina and Mexico.

In 1914 the direct menace to South American independence was greater in some ways than today, but less in others. Germany under Kaiser Wilhelm commanded a world navy. The Third Reich under Adolf Hitler commands only submarines on the high seas. The Kaiser had African colonies to start with, and was colony-conscious. Had he won, some extension of control over South America might have been attempted later.

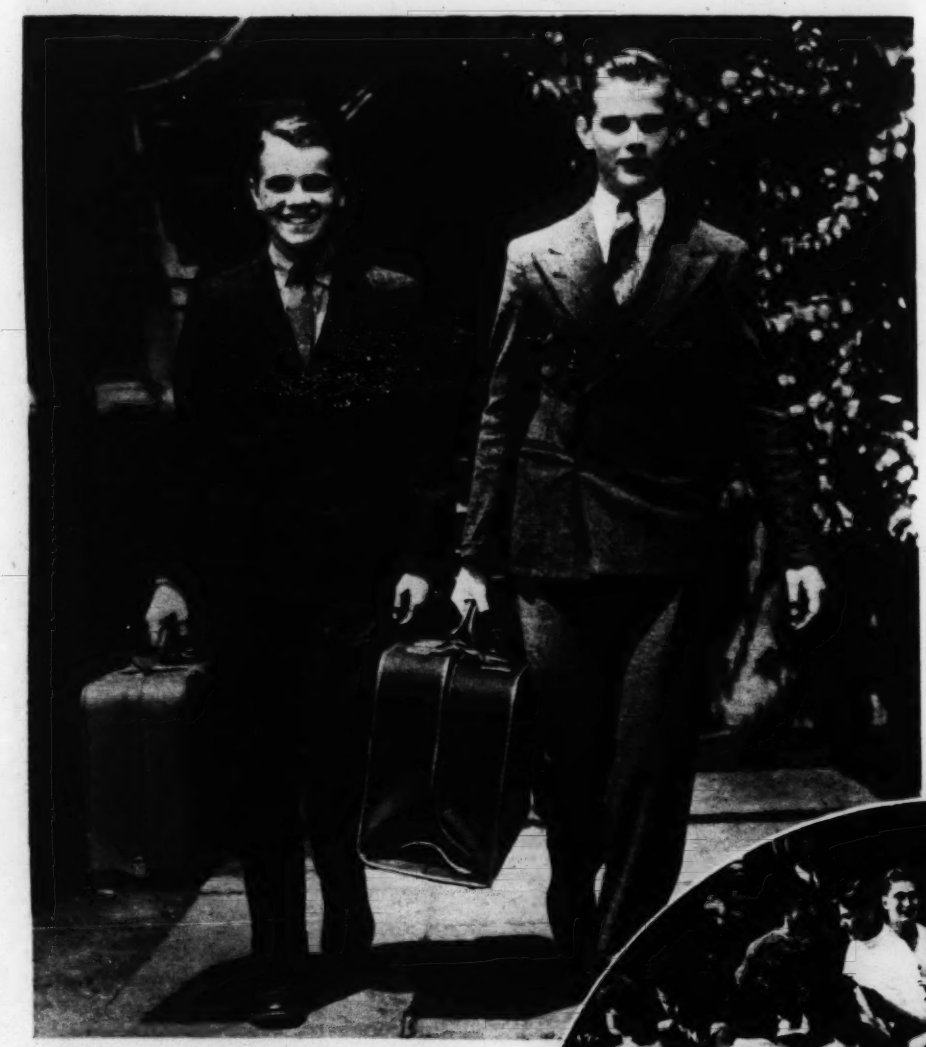
Nazi Germany is believed in most Latin American countries to have eventual designs on the continent's rich raw materials. Genuine alarm on this point was voiced at Lima. The United States is known to have no territorial ambitions south of the Rio Grande. And the possession most cherished by Latin Americans, from dictators to genuine democrats—both exist—is political independence. Freedom from colonial status is written in the glorious traditions of every southern nation.

Against such a background the Panama Conference meets today. The future of the Americas and of free governments in the world at large may turn on its outcome.

How to Be a Freshman

Some Do's and Don't's for the New College Crop About What to Wear, and How to Behave, That They May Find Places Among the 'Regulars'

By H. Sydney Hayward, Jr.



H. Armstrong Roberts, Keystone, Ellis O. Hinsey

MAKING THE FRESHMAN'S ENTRY OFFICIAL

A Couple of Regular Fellows Arrive (top), Ready for Anything. They Get It, as in the Argument (center) Between Freshies and Sophs at the College of the City of New York. Then They Settle Down According to the Code of Their Alma-Mater-to-Be, as at the University of West Virginia (above)

So you're starting to college this fall? The college of your choice has at last given you the "go ahead" signal. You've been assigned a room—and perhaps a roommate or two. The home town folks have all congratulated you. The most friendly of them have belabored you with lengthy advice.

And now you're beginning to wonder just what it is you've let yourself in for.

Well, few groups need advice as badly as college Freshmen. There is an excellent reason for all this lack of sound advice for Freshmen. To be honest, a lot of them just don't want any such advice. After all, they're generally 17 or 18—an age when self-reliance and independence have become of supreme importance.

Yes, outwardly Freshmen are inclined to be a little sure of themselves. But that is only the outward manifestation. Frequently it may cover inner turmoil. Then let us poke the armor there—where it is weakest. Let's take Joe over there. Joe's a mighty glum-looking Freshman. No wonder. You see, he's a composite of just about everything that could go wrong for a first-year man.

To begin with, Joe's in the wrong college. And he doesn't even realize it yet himself. It may take until midyears—or even to the end of his Sophomore year. Joe wants to be an architect. But here he is—in a liberal arts college. Sure, it's a good college. It gives plenty of engineering and architectural courses. But it doesn't intend to permit its students to bury themselves entirely in their chosen specialty from the start. That's just one of the unwritten rules of a liberal arts college. And that's why Joe is wondering why he's been forced to sign up for a history survey course and an English literature course—both required. No one ever got around soon enough, or often enough, to impress on Joe that he should go to a technical school, rather than a liberal arts college. He still doesn't realize there's a difference.

Then his clothes are all wrong. No one had been able to make Joe—or his family—realize that he'd do better to wait until he got to college to buy his clothes. Books, furniture, and most other personal items come in the same category. If you don't believe it, just keep an eye on Joe. It has dawned on him—sadly—that most of that brand-new stuff just out of his trunk is, as far as his precious college town is concerned, already obsolete. Bit by bit most of these distinctly "home town" appurtenances are doomed to be discarded in favor of campus favorites. But remember, Freshie, every campus is different. Maybe they wear only ski boots instead of crepe-soled white shoes all winter at your Alma Mater-to-be.

But don't interpret this to mean you're to be collegiate. You knew that raccoon coats and ukuleles and be-sloganed Model T's were out? But did you know that practically all your favorite high school jokes and smart sayings are going to be equally taboo? They may have originated somewhere around your college last year, and they will be considered extremely antiquated now. There will even be times when Joe will be expected to act like a true gentleman in every sense of the word—and when he'll want to be one as never before. Sorry, Joe, even such swell salutations as "Hi, Prof," are not acceptable—except in musical comedies. You'll say, "How do you do, sir?" and be glad you added the "sir."

And along the same line, don't think you're smart. No matter how high your grades, no matter how far you've traveled, what you've seen and done, how many dances you've organized, how hard you've worked, how much you know—no matter "how" anything, you're shortly going to encounter someone else who's smart enough to make you look pretty punk at your own specialty. There is no better single rule for success in college—or anywhere—than to forget all your past achievements, and to keep your present accomplishments strictly for your own personal gratification.

No, don't broadcast your abilities, Freshie. Friends among your classmates will have four long years in which to find out about your accomplishments. Upperclass acquaintances will generally be mildly benevolent in overlooking your shortcomings. But don't tempt the fates too far in this respect. Still, if you have something really worthwhile—like the better mousetrap, your friends won't let it be wasted. A good piano, chess or bridge player is ever in demand. With certain restrictions, this rule may even be said to apply to amateur entertainers. Even a good conversationalist can frequently find someone who will exchange stories with him.

But getting down to things a little more fundamental, you've got to watch your studies. College can and should mean a great variety of things. But the academics must come first. Athletics, extra-curricular activities, social life, and plain old loafing have their place—but that place is second to scholastics. When you've properly attended to the books, then you can think about going out to look for new fields to conquer. It's the first year that counts more than all the rest. In one big eastern college, for instance, 40 per cent of those who enter fail to finish. That means over 400 Freshmen out of 1,000. It could mean you, Joe. And that would be a shame.

At the big eastern college I attended, it is customary for the Freshman class to be called together for its first meeting as a group in a large and musty lecture hall. There sit row after row of the most promising young men in the country—or so every college likes to think. They are eyeing one another with just a trace of suspicion and embarrassment. Then suddenly a high college official starts speaking to them. He is a master at talking to young men. They understand his lingo, and warm to him at once. They laugh—but what he says makes an impression on them.

"Look around you, gentlemen," he says. "Look at the man on your left, the man on your right. Look at the man in front of you—and the one in back." There is some tittering and a general craning of necks. "And now look at yourself, gentlemen. That makes five persons. Two of the five you've looked at aren't going to graduate from this college." And that's the truth, Joe. So remember, competition is keen—even among those who, like yourself, have been superior enough to pass the entrance examination requirements.

Examinations—there's a word for you. Examinations are where your scholastics are going to be put to the test. You won't be coddled. You won't be drilled on what you ought to know. Teacher won't drop any hints to the effect that maybe you'd better brush up on your subjunctives. Oh, no; on the contrary, you'll be told, like everyone else, what the course covers. You're supposed to know the examination will "cover" the course—as it never did in secondary school. You won't be asked questions on what happened, but on why it happened, what the effect was, what it showed, and what you think of the subject. That's known as interpretation. It goes a step—a big one—beyond mere memory work. It involves some original thought, and a lot of derivation. It means correlating your material—not simply "seeing" the facts presented, but seeing through them, working them, using them. Make up your mind to this: College is going to be different from the sort of education you've dabbled in heretofore.

Here's another basic precept. The money invested in your college education is for the purpose of improving you. Whether it's your own, or your parents', or the college's—get your money's worth. There is a great deal more to a modern college than to be found in the catalogue. But few students even get around to covering all the facilities offered therein. For instance, there's the library. There's no excuse for not knowing that place well, early in your college career. There isn't even any good reason why you couldn't know it as well as the local theater or campus snack shoppe.

Yes, get to know that place. It won't be like the library at home. Fiction will

(Continued on page 15)

Women in Britain's Air Service

A Shortage of Instructors in the Royal Air Force Gives Them an Opportunity to Serve Their Country as Non-Combat Pilots

By Peggy Scott

TWO YEARS AGO, when Pauline Gower, who is now District Commissioner of the Civil Air Guard, was asked about the future of women in flying, she said that she could not see what women were going to do.

Miss Gower advised girls to learn to fly so as to be ready if aviation expanded, but at the time she confessed there was only record-breaking for women. A few years ago, Pauline Gower and Dorothy Spicer were the only two women in England earning a living in commercial flying.

The situation has entirely changed. Women are now recognized in aviation. The fact that two women, Mrs. Maxine Miles and Miss Pauline Gower, have been appointed Commissioners of the Civil Air Guard speaks for itself. Mrs. Gabrielle Patterson also was recently appointed to the Guild of Air Pilots, which is responsible for the standard of instruction in the country.

The expansion of the Royal Air Force has made a great shortage of men instructors, and women are proving very good instructors. They have taken the places of the men at a number of flying clubs. This opening, Miss Gower considers, will remain for women pilots for a considerable time.

Captain Balfour said in the House of Commons that women would be definitely used in wartime, possibly as instructors, and certainly to ferry airplanes. Already they are employed in army co-operation. Mrs. Patterson, who has her own aerodrome at Romford, Mrs. Crossley, and Miss Mona Friedlander are among those who have been flying airplanes at night in order to give practice to antiaircraft.

Women, and men over 40 years of age, are restricted to 10 per cent of the Civil Air Guard Units, but the scheme has given them a large opportunity. The cost of learning to fly, which was prohibitive to all but the wealthy, has now been reduced so that an "A" license can be obtained for £5. Only 200 women held an "A" license before the Civil Air Guard got to work in September, 1938, and by August, 1939, 263 women had been added to the list.

There will be many more now that an air wing of the Women's Legion has been formed. It has as a nucleus 30 expert women pilots, with Pauline Gower as Commandant, and Dorothy Spicer, said to be the finest woman engineer in England, in charge of the ground work. The women are fairly sure that they would be used in an emergency as the Women's Legion motor drivers were in the World War. The Women's Auxiliary Air Force is confined to jobs on the ground.

* * *

Pauline Gower's duty as Commissioner of the Civil Air Guard for London and the Eastern Area is to inspect training records. She considers that the average woman makes an average pilot and that the exceptional woman makes an excellent pilot.

Brilliant women pilots there are in Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Turkey, and in America, but only in Russia is a woman given a position on air lines. Mme. Grisoduboba, who created a long-distance record from Moscow to Vladivostok last year, is Chief of the Soviet international air lines.

Although there are brilliant women pilots in the United States, such as Miss Jacquelin Cochrane, not many more than 50 women are earning a living by flying. Nevertheless, more women are learning to fly every year, and the "Ninety-niners" of New York are encouraging them to do so. Amelia Earhart took an active part in forming this club and many women have become proficient pilots and own their machines. Flying races held by various cities usually include events limited to women only. The flying clubs are not, however, reasonably subsidized by the Government as they are now in England, so that flying for women is still a semi-luxury. On the other hand, the universities have become attracted to flying as a career and as a sport, and both girls and boys can study airplane construction. In many schools and colleges "aero-dynamics" is included in the regular course. It is thought that, in an emergency, women would be used for giving ground instruction, and an increasing number are acting as flying instructors, particularly to women.

Women have found a place in selling airplanes and accessories; they have made a success as stewardesses on air liners; and where dieticians have been put in charge, they have greatly improved the meals on board. A few women are doing many jobs in aviation, but it is still regarded in the United States as a man's industry. The only countries where it is otherwise is Russia and Turkey. It is necessary to wait and see how Spain will reward her women pilots.

The Soviet women have equal status with the men. The late Pauline Osipenka held the rank of lieutenant in the Russian Air Force. The French and Soviet women pilots hold practically all the world's records for women fliers. Turkey has a Women's Air Force, and one woman, Sabiha Guektchen, holds the rank of lieutenant in the Turkish Air Force. Both boys and girls are given free training at the Turkish Gliding School under the aviation scheme, and afterward they give five years' service as instructors to the State.

Although French women have proved brilliant pilots, they have taken, so far, a smaller part than women of many other countries in civil aviation, or even in flying as a sport.

In Italy, women pilots are increasing in number. Many own their own machines, and they take a prominent part in aviation sports. They are not employed in commercial flying or with the Air Force.

Flying and gliding for women in Germany are looked upon as sports, although they have some able women pilots. Hanna Reitsch is a test pilot, going up in gliders, as well as planes, of new design.

* * *

In Sweden there is only one outstanding woman pilot, for there are few landing bases. In Norway seaplanes are used along the coast. As yet they do not attract women.

The status and future of women in flying are really personified by each of the pioneer women pilots: Nancy Bird, the young Australian, for instance. In her own words: "There are few openings for women pilots in commercial aviation"—but she makes a good job for herself.

"It is a good idea to train women pilots for an emergency"—but she does not wait for an emergency.

"The prejudice against women pilots is still strong"—yet 64 airports recently opened their doors and their hearts to her.

"Women who take up aviation and stick to it, usually get on well"—and she has proved it.

Since July Nancy Bird has flown 25,000 miles entirely on air liners. That is one of the openings she has made for herself.

She flew from Australia to Europe to study civil aviation 12 months ago, and she goes back an expert. The proof of it is the exhibition of civil aviation which she has collected from all over Europe. "Wings the World Over" will be shown in Sydney and in Melbourne shortly, the first international exhibition of civil aviation to be held in Australia.

"This is only the beginning," Nancy Bird says. When she was 17 years old she took her "A" license; when she was 19 years her "B" commercial license.

The young pilot straightaway organized the first Ladies' Flying Tour in Australia and, accompanied by Miss Peggy McKillop, flew 22,000 miles, carrying 900 passengers. In the following year Nancy Bird won the Ladies' Trophy with the fastest time of 31 starters in a flight from Melbourne to Adelaide.

Her next job, during the past three years, has been in private charter and aerial ambulance service in the Outback of Australia beyond the rail terminus over a radius of about 500 miles.

* * *

It easily can be seen why Nancy Bird thought nothing of flying 2,200 miles from Moscow to London in one day, as she did on May 9 at the opening of the through daily service of the Swedish air lines.

"The whole journey took 14 hours," she said, "which included 1½ hours in Stockholm, 15 minutes at Riga for a cup of tea and a biscuit, 20 minutes at Copenhagen for lunch, and 25 minutes for dinner in Holland.

"I shall never forget the thrill of flying over a frozen sea on my way to Stockholm from Amsterdam! Icebergs float in the dark green water. I watched ice form on the wings and windows, and heard it hit the air liner when the de-icers cracked it and the slipstream flung it back."

In Germany, Nancy Bird became a gliding enthusiast. She means to encourage what she thinks is an "upstanding sport" and most suited to the conditions in Australia. Miss Bird considers that women have "very good hands for gliding."

Nancy Bird is the only woman pilot who has been absorbed in civil aviation in Australia, but Pauline Gower predicts that a change will come there as it has in England. Already Australian women have formed their flying corps, and 200 are now in training.

Tunbridge, Keystone

WOMEN WHO TAKE WING

Nancy Bird (Upper), Australian Woman Pilot Long Engaged in Civil Aviation. Pauline Gower and Her Partner, Dorothy Spicer (Left), Hold Air Ministry "B" Certificates for Ground Engineers

Grade-A Juries

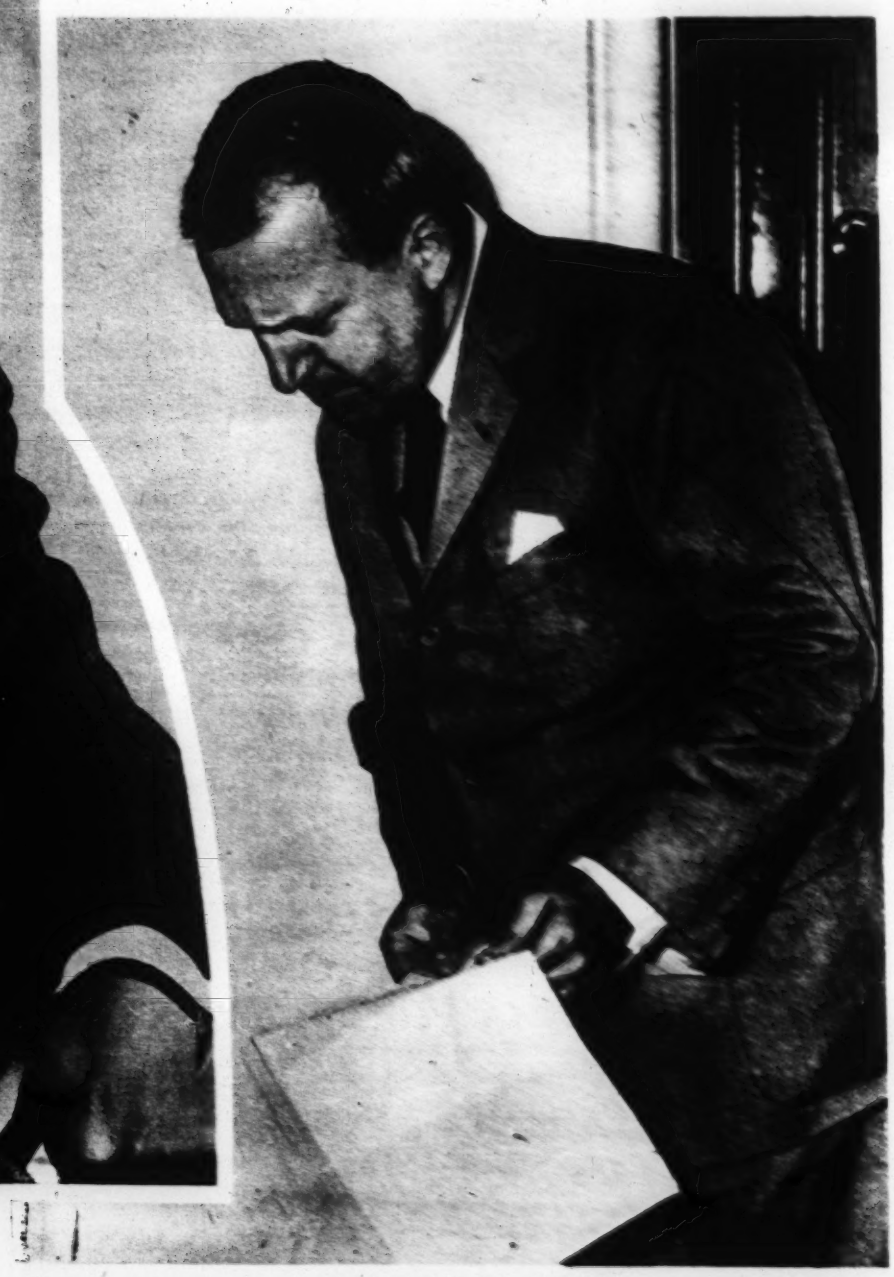
The Specially Hand-picked Variety May Not Be Democratically Simon Pure, but Apparently Everybody Agrees It's Sure Fire

By Wyona Dashwood

Underwood, Wide World

FOR THE DEFENSE

Thomas E. Dewey Forsakes His Usual Role, to Defend the Blue Ribbon Jury



FOR THE PROSECUTION

Lloyd Paul Stryker, Whose Plea to a Blue Ribbon Jury Failed to Clear Tammany's James J. Hines in Dewey's Rackets Drive

THE NEW YORK COUNTY office of Sheriff has produced two nominees for the United States Presidency, one of whom reached the White House, and it now appears that its grand jury system may likewise contribute to major party designation.

The question of "Why the Blue Ribbon Jury?" has focused public attention in New York State for three years, ever since Thomas E. Dewey made the special panel a chief instrument in the successful drive against organized crime that has brought him into the 1940 presidential lists. His phenomenal prosecution record in Manhattan, after 20 years of Tammany law-enforcement supervision had fastened a $100,000,000 underworld levy on the city, dramatized the issue for Legislature, judges, grand jury, trade, bar and civic associations, political parties, and John Citizen.

Is a choice panel needed to follow the subtleties of "top-drawer" crime? Or does it, as the opposition asserts, set up a system which would divide citizens into two classes—one "blue ribbon" voters and the other "common herd"?

The nationally-famed young District Attorney, out of his own use of it, takes front place among defenders of the special panel which serves in the Empire State only in New York City and Westchester County. There it has figured in conspicuous trials in recent years, sending such "big-time" racketeers as Charles Luciana to the penitentiary and last April stripping the power of a Tammany leader in the conviction of James J. Hines as a politician who used his political influence for the protection of criminals.

The blue ribbon jury record in New York City for the five years ending with 1938 totaled 299 convictions and 84 acquittals, and it was during this period, and with the aid of such veniremen, that Mr. Dewey erected a dead-end for racketeering in Manhattan. He has been granted a special jury in all his racket prosecutions, although, as in the Hines case, defense counsel invariably denounced its use.

The term "blue ribbon" is supposed to have been given the special list by newspaper writers, an the further appellation of "convicting juries" derives from general agreement among lawyers, however they view the institution, that the special panel turns in more convictions than acquittals.

Believers in the system insist that this is the result of the expert and thorough preparation given cases for which a special jury is asked. Opponents argue that social and financial prestige govern such selection, making for snobbery and intolerance of defendants.

The move on the New York Legislature for repeal of the so-called "silk-stocking jury" law as "un-American and not consonant with a trial by one's peers" has failed thus far even with such eminent backing as the New York Judicial Council, composed of the chief judicial officers of the State. Mr. Dewey's thrust against it was positive, seeing in such an outcome "a wanton injury to the already beleaguered administration of criminal justice."

"The argument that the special jury system creates two standards and two types of jurors does not induce the conclusion that the special juries should be eliminated," he argues. "It is to be hoped that all jurors will ultimately possess the qualifications and the freedom from prejudice that the law today requires of those on the special jury lists.

"The percentage of convictions may be higher than in the ordinary jury cases, but the reason is simple and evident, having nothing to do with psychology or psychosis of the juror. The case in which a special jury is employed, being more important or more complicated, invites and necessitates more careful preparation and more thorough investigation."

Insisting there is nothing to indicate that the special jury has ever acted other than fairly and justly, Mr. Dewey denies both that such bodies are composed of people of high income or that special jurors are eliminated if they have sat in cases where there were acquittals.

"Anyone qualified to serve on an ordinary jury," he stresses, "may be placed on the special list if he can divorce himself from opinions and impressions formed outside the court room and is free from prejudice against capital punishment, circumstantial evidence, certain types of crime, certain kinds of defense and a defendant who fails to take the witness stand and testify in his own behalf."

The special jury, which may be used in either civil or criminal cases, was introduced in New York City 40 years ago out of the conviction that the ordinary jury was not always equal to the duties imposed upon it in so large a center. In addition to the qualifications listed by Mr. Dewey, the blue ribbon choice came to include also an "X" quality, sometimes described as "alertness, intelligence, and common sense," which supposedly enables its possessors to see through complicated issues of fact and remain aloof from outside influences. Contrasting further with the selection of petit juries, the Department of Jurors closely scrutinizes special jurors for obvious disqualifications prior to their appearance in the court room for possible service. Such panels are drawn from the regular list of 100,000 for the area, with 3,250 the statutory limit for the special list.

The District Attorney in criminal actions or either party in a civil suit may apply for a blue ribbon jury, and the court so order when the complexity or importance of the case requires, or when there has been so much public discussion of the issues that the drawing of an ordinary jury would be a long job, or when for other reason justice would be promoted by a special jury trial.

The circumstances of introduction peculiar to New York City, with its populous counties of 1,000,000 or more, lend substance to the current contention that a distinction must be taken between the administration of criminal law generally and its enforcement in metropolitan areas where economic relationships and financial structures reach their most complex development.

* * *

New York City Police Department files are advanced as eloquent of the need of special handling in figures which show that in 1937 criminal homicides, exclusive of automobile accidents, totaled 331—nearly as high as the figure for the same period of England, Scotland, and Wales combined.

Lloyd Paul Stryker, defense counsel in the Hines case, followed his client's conviction with a bitter arraignment of the special jury as "utterly un-American and indefensible." Repeal of the special jury law "would render it more difficult to convict the innocent," he declared, asserting that jurors awarded the blue ribbon accolade "ofttimes think themselves superior to the common run and believe they have been commissioned to convict."

"Acquittal to the special jury is a miscarriage of justice; conviction the fulfillment of its blue ribbon obligation," Mr. Stryker insisted.

The New York Judicial Council, like that of Massachusetts, denounces the system, thrice in as many years rendering an obiter dictum against "the injustice of selecting supposedly special juries in specific cases." It cites the higher percentage of convictions of petit juries, charges that prosecuting officers draw the special panel on the basis of the records of jurors in prior cases, and contends that the improved caliber of petit juries waits on abolition of the blue ribboners.

The ordinary jury, being richer in acquittals, better meets the test of impartiality, the council concludes, supporting its argument for repeal of the special jury law with its survey of state courts which shows that blue ribbon convictions contrast with ordinary panels in the ratio of 78 per cent to 35 per cent.

General Sessions Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., distinguished veteran of the New York bench, who presided in the retrial which brought the Hines conviction, argues that the percentage of special panel convictions is logically higher, because only homicide cases, or those of great importance, intricacy, and publicity are involved with consequently more careful preparation and closer jury study. As for the contention that special jurors are drawn on the basis of their previous case record, he emphasizes that these blue ribbon files are equally available to defense counsel and district attorney in advance of trial.

* * *

"Where the ratio of only 35 per cent of convictions obtains," Judge Nott continued, "it is either a reflection on the district attorney or the grand jury or the petit jury. And I have no hesitation in saying that the blame goes to the petit juries, because the district attorney and the grand jury give the same care and attention to the cases tried before the petit juries as to those before the special panel juries, but the results are different."

Other proponents are the Grand Jury Association of New York County, which sees the special jury law "an effective means of assuring both the public and prospective defendants a quicker and more intelligent and less biased trial," and so "essential for the true administration of justice," and New York Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., to whom it insures that the evidence presented by both sides "will be weighed impartially and fully."

The New York City Club would not repeal until the statutes providing for ordinary juries are improved or some permanent selection of examination provided, and the Citizens' Crime Commis-

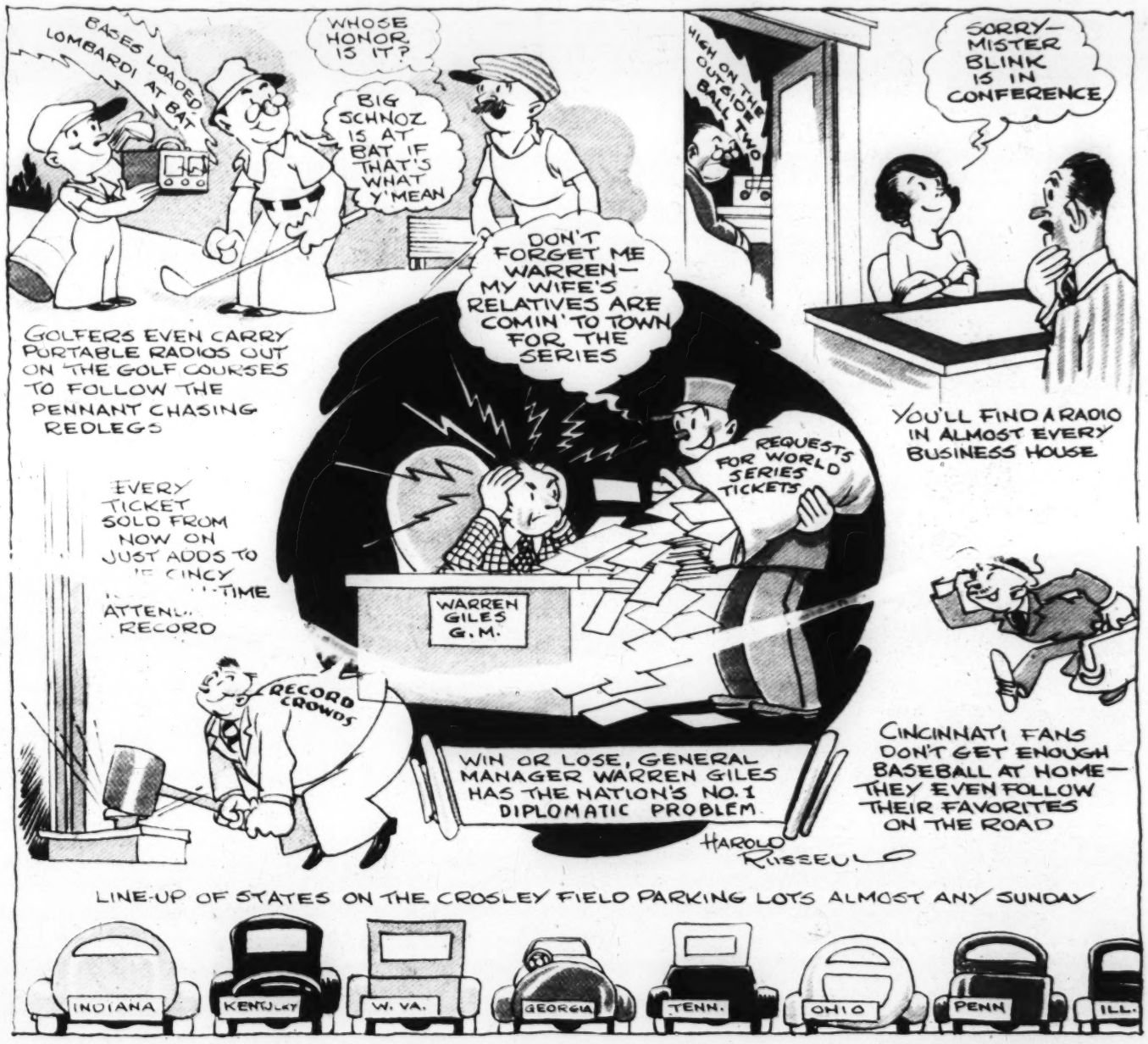
(Continued on page 13)

Baseball's Brightest Success Story

There Is Rejoicing in Redland as Pennant-Bound Bill McKechnie's Miracle Men Lift Cincinnati From Last Place to First in Two Years

By Tom Swope

Sports Editor, the Cincinnati Post


BASES LOADED LOMBARDI AT BAT
WHOSE HONOR IS IT?
BIG SCHNOZ IS AT BAT IF THAT'S WHAT Y'MEAN
HIGH ON THE OUTSIDE BALL TWO
SORRY— MISTER BLINK IS IN CONFERENCE
DON'T FORGET ME WARREN— MY WIFE'S RELATIVES ARE COMIN' TO TOWN FOR THE SERIES
GOLFERS EVEN CARRY PORTABLE RADIOS OUT ON THE GOLF COURSES TO FOLLOW THE PENNANT CHASING REDLEGS
YOU'LL FIND A RADIO IN ALMOST EVERY BUSINESS HOUSE
REQUESTS FOR WORLD SERIES TICKETS
EVERY TICKET SOLD FROM NOW ON JUST ADDS TO
TIME
ATTEN
RECORD
WARREN GILES G.M.
RECORD CROWDS
WIN OR LOSE, GENERAL MANAGER WARREN GILES HAS THE NATION'S NO. 1 DIPLOMATIC PROBLEM
CINCINNATI FANS DON'T GET ENOUGH BASEBALL AT HOME— THEY EVEN FOLLOW THEIR FAVORITES ON THE ROAD
HAROLD RUSSELL
LINE-UP OF STATES ON THE CROSLEY FIELD PARKING LOTS ALMOST ANY SUNDAY
INDIANA
KENTUCKY
W. VA.
GEORGIA
TENN.
OHIO
PENN
ILL.

Drawn by Harold Russell

AFTER A DROUGHT of 20 years a big-league baseball pennant appears to be coming to Cincinnati. And if you don't think the populace is excited about it you should stop by and get a load of what's going on in that solid city on the banks of the Ohio.

It is the smallest city in the major leagues, a city with a metropolitan population of about 600,000, in which the Reds of 1938 played to approximately 703,000 paid admissions in starting the miraculous ascendancy of Cincinnati in the baseball sun after 11 long years in the second division of the National League.

That, however, was just a starter. This year the Reds played to 776,558 paid admissions in their own Crosley Field in their first 58 games, with thousands turned away and more thousands who gladly would have paid to see the games not even going to the park on days when capacity crowds were anticipated, because they believed they would be unable to get seats.

And the Reds have played to this multitude in the smallest (in respect of seating capacity) park in the National League without putting the fans on the field to hamper the players.

* * *

Baseball men regard Cincinnati as the miracle city in their sport. They call it that because of the tremendous support given any Cincinnati team which puts up a fight for the pennant and also for the loyal way in which the fans stick by their team through adversity, refraining from harsh criticism of the players and manager when things go wrong with the club and rooting hard at all games to help the Reds win.

The best index on the fans' interest in the pennant-hunting Reds is, of course, the paid attendance at the Reds' home games. And this shows that interest in the Reds this year is the greatest ever known. Every ticket sold from now on just adds to the city's all-time attendance record, because this is the biggest year in the club's history.

But the interest manifest in the Reds by the paid attendance figures at Crosley Field is just a starter in showing the enthusiasm up and down the Ohio Valley over the prospect of having a pennant-winning team in this city where professional baseball first came to bat in 1869.

Go to any golf course hereabouts any afternoon the Reds are playing and you will find numerous foursomes accompanied by an extra caddie carrying a portable radio so that the golfers can follow the progress of the Reds.

Get on a streetcar or bus in Cincinnati while a game is in progress and you'll find most of the passengers huddled around someone with a portable radio tuned to the broadcast of the game or straining their ears to catch the news from the ball field on which Cincinnati's heroes are playing.

Go into almost any business house and you'll not only hear a radio telling the progress of the game but find a scoreboard on which the score is marked faithfully. In some public places, electric scoreboards trace the course of the ball for pennant-minded patrons.

There's no way of computing the additional money put into circulation there this year by the baseball fans attracted to Cincinnati by the Reds. It's been a great summer for the hotels and restaurants. The big crowds usually are at least 30 per cent visitors from Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Ohio.

* * *

Which leads to considerable grief for the club's management. Local fans, when unable to purchase reserved seats for games, howl that too many of the precious tickets are sold outside the city.

It's just the old story of trouble arising when the demand exceeds the supply, and it has happened so often this season that the Reds' officials have had enough woes this year to last them a lifetime. And the big storm is yet to come—the one that will accompany the world series if the Reds maintain their place at the top and win the pennant.

Since early in June President Powel Crosley Jr., General Manager Warren Giles, and others who have anything whatever to do with running the Reds have been hounded by fans seeking world series tickets. The club has made frequent announcements that no world series orders would be considered until the pennant was won. But that hasn't quieted down the insistent demand for them.

* * *

The prize request for world series tickets came from a man in Grand Rapids, Mich., who wrote: "I'll sell 100 sets of world series tickets here for you if you give me three passes for each game." He evidently doesn't know that finding buyers for any world series tickets the Reds may have to sell will be their easiest job and that there are no passes for the big games.

When Bill McKechnie's club played a doubleheader in St. Louis Aug. 13, and lost both games while fans swarmed all over the field in helping form a crowd of 39,224 paid admissions, more than 1,000 Cincinnatians were in the throng. A special rooting party organized in Cincinnati for the games found 663 persons going to and from St. Louis on a special train.

A big day at Crosley Field is like a picnic party. The fans start gathering five to eight hours before game time. They bring their lunch, gallon thermos jugs containing cool drinks, and just have a party while waiting for game time.

Hero worship of the Reds takes many forms, with all members of the club sharing in the adulation. Any time one of the Reds has a birthday while the club is in Cincinnati he will receive from four to a dozen cakes baked and decorated by admiring hands. Women bring bedspreads and tablecloths to the park for the players to autograph, then work in the signatures, afterward listing such articles among their most highly prized possessions.

If the Reds, despite recent shortcomings, hold on to the top to win the pennant, there will be plenty of talk, such as:

"Yeh, McKechnie and Giles won the pennant, but they did it with the ball club Chuck Dressen and Larry MacPhail put together."

Such talk will be partially correct. And partially wrong. Those who are worrying the least about whose ball club it is are McKechnie and Giles. It's their team now and they've done a lot of revamping of what they inherited from the Dressen-MacPhail dynasty to get the Reds into first place May 26 and keep them there ever since.

* *

MacPhail came to the Reds as general manager in the fall of 1933 and started right in organizing a farm system for the club. He left in the fall of 1936 and Giles succeeded him. Giles retained Dressen as manager until mid-September, 1937. The Reds that year finished a bad last. That fall Giles signed McKechnie to a two-year contract as manager of the Reds, at the highest salary Cincinnati ever has paid a baseball leader—$25,000 a year with two chances to win an additional $5,000 bonus. He could win the bonus either by lifting the Reds from last place into the first division or by drawing 450,000 paid admissions at home. He won it on both counts, but was paid off on the attendance clause in 1938. The same attendance clause held good this year, and he again won the extra $5,000.

For his $30,000 a year McKechnie has provided the Reds with very able leadership, so able that his 1938 team was in the running for the pennant until September and finally finished fourth. He brought on this big improvement principally with players who were on the club's roster when he signed as manager.

The big deals made by Giles and McKechnie since they started teaming together to raise the Reds from last place to the position of prospective pennant winners were those which put Bucky Walters, Bill Werber, Willard Hershberger, Lonnie Frey, and Wally Berger in Redleg togs.

Hershberger was obtained from the Yankee organization at the minor league meeting in Milwaukee in December, 1937, and has been quite an able assistant to the gigantic Lombardi.

* * *

Later that winter Frey was obtained from the Cubs, and under McKechnie's management has developed into one of the game's top-flight second basemen after being pretty much of a misfit at short.

Walters came from the Phillies June 13, 1938, for $47,500 cash and some players, and that was the best deal made by the Cincinnati club in several years. He was a winner last year, and this year stepped out to become the first major league pitcher to win 20 victories. On Sept. 5 he pitched his twenty-second winner of the year, equaling the best winning total of 1938 in the National League.

The most important 1939 addition was that made last spring, when McKechnie and Giles purchased Bill Werber's release from Connie Mack. Bill has been a real star at third base.

Although interest in the Reds, their goings and comings and in their games, is the highest ever known there, it is a wholesome and not a hysterical interest. No one jumps off the bridges into the Ohio River when the Reds lose a game or two.

"They can't win 'em all!" is the town's favorite slogan for defeats, with "Where can I get some world series tickets?" as the city's chief battle cry at this time.

THEY OWN THEIR LAND

H. L. Majure of Arkansas, a Plant to Prosper Worker Who Jumped From Sharecropping to Landowning

Continued from Page 1

books are a few prizes, on a state, county, and district basis.

In the Tenant Sweepstakes $250 is awarded by the Memphis Chamber of Commerce to the tenant or sharecropper making the best record, as shown by his record book. In the grand sweepstakes, $500 is awarded the tenant or landowner making the best record in living at home, diversification, soil conservation, and home improvement. In the Negro competition a grand prize of $250 is offered for the same achievements.

In addition a number of smaller prizes are offered, and each participating newspaper in each local section has its own prize for contestants.

Everyone may not win a prize—but everyone does win in some way—because the program is such that progress is all that can be made.

The center theme of the success is that the newspapers strictly bar the commercial angle. The Commercial Appeal simply will not accept a cash prize in its contest if it must say such and such a prize came from the John Doe Fertilizer Company or Farm Machinery Corporation.

Up to $10,000 in prizes have been refused each year by the Commercial Appeal because advertising was attached. "We must not let commercialism enter the Plant to Prosper program," Mr. Ahlgren declares. "We are winning the confidence of the farmers. We want more to come into the program." The paper itself dips into its own funds each year for $10,000 to $12,000 for the program!

* * *

The editor continues, "You might say we have a selfish motive. We figure that by encouraging the farmer to live at home—to plant to prosper—that he will prosper. His standard of living will improve. Gradually he will lift his neighbors' standard of living. The entire area will benefit eventually. Merchants will sell more. They will advertise more. There you have our reward." Mr. Ahlgren estimates that about 6 per cent of the Plant to Prosper families can now afford to take the Commercial Appeal. In 1938, P. T. P. participants were estimated as increasing their income by $10,000,000.

Symbolic of the fresh confidence in the hearts of farm families which have, as the Poet Cowper says, been "dropping buckets into empty wells, and growing old in drawing nothing up," is the Plant to Prosper Prayer:

> Our Father, who hath given us a place of good abode, we pray Thee to help us, use us, and guide us.
>
> We pray Thee to help us in our will to work.
>
> We ask Thee to use us in Thy divine purpose, so that we may plant wisely for the riches Thou hast stored in the soil about our home.
>
> We beseech Thee to guide us in our daily life, to lead us through the fields of our own efforts.
>
> We thank Thee for Thy abundance, for our opportunities to share it with our neighbors.
>
> Help us to know our responsibilities to ourselves, our neighbors, and to Thee.
>
> Help us to see in the full light of Thy wisdom the diversity of the talents Thou hast given us. Direct us to use them, every one.
>
> Thy will be done.
>
> The Lord is our Shepherd. We shall not want.

SHE'S A SHARECROPPER

Still another agency working in the South to help the sharecropper is the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, also with its headquarters in Memphis. It is the leading agency attempting to organize the sharecroppers on the basis of a labor union to utilize collective bargaining against oppressive conditions.

In this agency one senses the depth of the struggle before the landless farm classes. "Land for the Landless" is the theme of the Union, and while the struggle to this goal at present is for immediate personal relief, yet the discontent evidently smoldering recalls the atmosphere of the serf revolts in Russia and peasant revolution in France.

When the Union was organized in 1934 its members were spied upon, persecuted, threatened with their lives. Some Union workers, including a woman, were beaten. Others were fired upon by what Union officials say were landowner groups. Meetings of the Union were disrupted. Terrorism was used and still is used to a considerable extent. Yet today 35,684 croppers and tenants on shares have the courage to belong.

Higher day wages, a better percentage of the crop, better working and living conditions, including civil liberties such as the vote for the Negro, are some of the Union aims. Abolition of the poll tax is urged. The Union would abolish the plantation commissary with the use of script—and "doodlum" books. It demands enforcement of the laws against usurious interest and the right of sharecroppers

WAY DOWN SOUTH IN THE LAND OF C

Cultivating Young Cotton (Upper) in the Mechanical Way. Log Cabin Home (Left) of Union. Home Demonstration Agent (Right) in a Plant to Prosper Pantry.

How a Regional Campaign in Southern Crop Diversification and Home Improvement Is Bringing Recovery to the Cotton Industry

LAND OF COTTON THINGS ARE HAPPENING

me (Left) of White Sharecroppers. H. L. Mitchell, Secretary of the Southern Tenant Farmers
sper Pantry. A Double-P Rally at the "Home" of a Mississippi Sharecropper

to gin and sell their cotton where and to whom they please.

Other objectives are increases in WPA, old-age pensions, and extension of adult educational programs. The Union supports consumer and producer co-operatives.

The September, 1938, cottonpickers' strike sponsored by the Union involved 6,500 Union cottonpickers. They refused to work for less than $1 for each 100 pounds of picked cotton. Nonunion pickers co-operated in some instances. The Union says "approximately 20,000 members of the S. T. F. U. benefitted, obtaining a wage increase of from 15 to 35 per cent on the dollar. The full demand was gained in a number of places. It is estimated that at least $200,000 was added to the income of the members by this action."

Ironically enough, a sharecropper or cottonpickers' strike makes good sales talk for mechanical cottonpickers.

Actually the sharecropper is at times the rural counterpart of the city slum dweller. Compared with the slum dweller, the advantages ought to balance in the sharecropper's favor. He ought to be able to raise plenty of food. He ought to derive from his outdoor work a ruggedness and vigor which would enable him to lift his family out of the cropper rut to become a tenant on shares or a landowner. He ought to be able to repair even the worst shelter so that it could be livable—at least as clean as the rude homes of pioneer America and certainly superior to the wretched dwelling in city slums.

* * *

Actually—until the Plant to Prosper campaign began—none of these oughts proved out. The child of the slums appeared to have a better chance of rising out of his condition than a cropper child. Today, thanks to the P. T. P., new hope is dawning over the cotton field.

Still there are thousands of underprivileged farm people in the Southern United States. Chester C. Davis, a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, said before a P. T. P. meeting last winter: "Honesty compels us all to admit that the South as a whole is not living up to the examples of these P. T. P. winners whom we honor today."

Obviously, then, it is important that citizens of the Nation recognize the need for improvement in this field.

Of interest is the element of emotional fervor pervading the Southern Tenant Farmers Union. With the simplest teaching, such as "Land for the Landless," uneducated cropper folk are being taught to demand betterment of their condition.

In the Union's "Ceremony of the Land," consisting of responsive readings, occur these statements:

"To the disinherited belongs the future."

"Yesterday we did not see the land of promise which offers to all men, women, and children a full and abundant life; today we behold it and with firm feet march toward it; tomorrow we shall rise up and seize it."

This program for "tomorrow" is followed by the cry, "Land and Justice—Justice and Land!"

A "prayer" concludes the "Ceremony":

"Speed now the day when the plains and the hills and all the wealth thereof shall be the people's own and free men shall not live as tenants on the earth which Thou has given to all."

* * *

Here, then, are where the two agencies working among the sharecroppers differ.

One arouses discontent to promote collective bargaining.

The Plant to Prosper campaign encourages sharecroppers to take a pride in their homes, their crops, and their independence, and shows them how to progress by intelligently helping themselves where they are.

What Is a Sharecropper?

There are three classes of farm tenants in the United States. Here is how they differ:

SHARECROPPER: He has no team, no wagon, no tools, no money, no house. He provides the landowner nothing except his hands, his children's hands, his wife's hands. The landowner must furnish tools, animals, dwelling, credit, and food. The cropper "pays" for these by his labor the year round and supposedly gets a percentage of the crop. Croppers are usually in debt to the landowner and must keep on working. Hence the basis of occasional charges of peonage in the South.

TENANT ON SHARES: He furnishes his own farm tools and team and works the landowners' land, getting a definite share of the crop and a house to live in.

RENTER: He actually leases the land, plans what he will plant. He pays the landowner a definite sum.

BOLIVIA, TENN., SAW A BIG TURNOUT FOR A PLANT TO PROSPER RALLY

COUNTY AGENT AND A CROPPER IN A DIXIE COTTON PATCH

Among the New Books

An Idyl, a Story of a Go-Getter, and a Tale of Adventure—A London Letter

Love in the Sun, by Leo Walmsley. London: Collins. 8s. 6d. net.
Jonathan North, by J. L. Hodson. London: Gollancz. 8s. 6d. net.
No Southern Gentleman, by Maurice Griffiths. London: Rice & Cowan. 8s. 6d. net.

LONDON

I HAVE ENJOYED Mr. Walmsley's book so enormously that I can but echo another line of the Shakespeare song that suggests his title, and cry: "Come hither, come hither, come hither," to all who are looking for high art, and unflagging entertainment in their reading. No matter whether their taste inclines toward an idyl, an adventure, a domestic comedy, or a quietly realistic tale, toward Arden or the world of bread-winners, they will be satisfied; for all these strands are here spun into a yarn taut and strong and beautifully finished.

The scene is laid on the banks of a small creek on the south coast of Cornwall. Here, a young couple, escaping a life that has become unendurable, find a haven in which to start afresh. Their assets are their mutual devotion, a knowledge of boats and the fisherman's craft, a Crusoe-like handiness, and twenty pounds in cash. To which must be added great courage, and a conviction that the man can write a salable novel.

* * *

How is it that Mr. Walmsley renders this simple tale, which is utterly remote from the fierce emotional interplay and the complicated motives that usually go to the making of drama, so extraordinarily gripping? First and foremost, there is his restraint: he is never sentimental. Then, he has a natural, easy, clean-cut style; and a certainty of touch. He sets us so truly in the shoes of the characters that it needs no more than the step of a postman outside the house to throw us into a tremble of suspense. And at the end we have had an adventure that has not only excited, but inspired us—to perceive that romance may be, after all, but to have an appreciation of simple things, and the courage of one's conviction.

"Jonathan North" is the story of a man who is a complete contrast to the characters in "Love in the Sun." He is a go-getter, a sharp-witted, audacious, boisterous, good-hearted, if occasionally not too scrupulous, vulgarian, whom one sets down at sight as a close relation to Arnold Bennett's "Card." He wants a place in the sun right enough, but of a sort that only wealth and power can give; and when it comes to the main chance he has as many eyes as Argus.

He begins life as a Lancashire lad in a coal pit, and becomes in turn, among other things, a debt collector, a promoter of boxing and wrestling matches, a speculator in town property, and a newspaper proprietor, and ends up a wealthy man, with a finger extracting plums from half a dozen pies. He gets a commission during the World War, behaves heroically in France, and comes back to marry his first love, and, under her influence, to turn reformer. He attacks, in his paper, the sale of honors, is sued for libel, and conducts his own case.

This is the climax of the book—and does he come up to expectation? Does he poke impudent fun at his learned friends, and leave them furious with no reply? Does he turn the plaintiff inside out, and convict him out of his own mouth? Does he make the court roar, and the judge smile, and sweep the reader off his feet? Bai goom he does! Not since "Bardell v. Pickwick," with Sam Weller in the box, have I been so amused in court; and I would cheerfully follow Jonathan—"Jonty" to his friends — through another 500 pages if they were as good as these.

* * *

This is a fine, vigorous novel, with much to recommend it besides Jonty himself. Plenty of well-drawn characters, plenty of good talk, and several splendidly imagined scenes go to make up a picture that is splashed in vivid colors across a broad canvas, and is everywhere effective.

Mr. Maurice Griffiths' story of a young Englishman's adventures in Louisiania in the middle of last century has also its full measure of incident. And although he has a competent enough manner of dealing with his grim happenings on a "Blackbirder," his fires at sea and on the river, his steamboat races, his duel, and elopement and whatnot, he has not an equal skill with his people. My interest in his Southern belles was only skin deep, and even his gallant hero seemed to belong more to a great tradition than to actuality.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

A Tumultuous Study of the Mormon Epic

Children of God, by Vardis Fisher. New York: Harpers. $3.

UP TO THIS TIME, the bulk of Vardis Fisher's work has concerned the obstreperous history of Vridar Hunter, who apparently bears the same relationship to him that Eugene Gant and George Webber bear to Thomas Wolfe. It is certainly no new thing in literature for autobiography to appear thus thinly disguised as fiction; but rare indeed are the times when an author who has expended virtually all his effort in this direction decides to turn his attention to objective narration.

Mr. Fisher's new novel, "Children of God" (winner of the Harper Prize for 1939), is a tumultuous study of the history of the Mormons, so far removed from the Vridar Hunter tetralogy that it is difficult to believe it is by the same author. There is, however, one point of similarity: Mr. Fisher's frank, even blatant, predilection for scenes of unmitigated violence is as prominent as ever. The book has countless examples, throughout its considerable length, of the sensationalism which has heretofore alienated many of Mr. Fisher's readers, in spite of the fact that his undeniable talent entitles him to a place among our foremost writers.

Notwithstanding the more ebullient aspects of his work, "Children of God" should strengthen Mr. Fisher's position. It is a rich, full-bodied account of one of the most incredible chapters of American history. The story opens in Palmyra, New York, in the spring of 1820, when Joseph Smith, then a boy of 14, first felt himself called to be the prophet of a new religion. Before the following decade was over, his partisans had multiplied to such an extent that communities all over the state were acutely aware of his influence. Thousands of people became ardent converts to his cause, but many others were aroused to violent opposition. Soon, this animosity started a train of persecution which drove Joseph and his followers from place to place, until at length, in Nauvoo, Illinois, it seemed as though their sojourn in the wilderness had passed.

* * *

It was, however, only an ominous lull. By 1844, renewed hostilities placed the Mormons in the most crucial position they had yet experienced. The nightmare episode in the jail at Carthage had taken Joseph Smith from them; hatred, intolerance, jealousy, violence confronted them on every side. They could match vengeance with vengeance on occasion, but on the whole the narrative shows them as more intent on dwelling in peace, desirous only of the right to pursue their chosen religion in their own way.

This, they could no longer do in the United States; so, in the middle of winter, Brigham Young finally led a vanguard on their great trek beyond the frontier. The story of this epic migration across the plains, with the subsequent reclamation of the desolate Utah valley which was to become the Mormon stronghold, forms the high point of the narrative. It is a record unsurpassed in American pioneer history, and it is here recreated in memorable form.

Brigham Young maintained that the happiest people are those who keep busy, and who take pride in their work. He hoped that the communal Orders he established in Utah would prove to the world that men could live in harmony under conditions which gave every man and woman work to do, in a society where no one would be rich, and no one poor; where brotherly love, devout endeavor, and unyielding faith would build a perfect social order.

* * *

How far he might have succeeded in this aim may never be known; for persecution again descended on the Mormons, and before the century was out, the Orders went the way of other items in their doctrine to which popular opinion was opposed. The narrative testifies that weaknesses within their own ranks, almost as much as violence from without, contributed to the Mormons' ultimate compromises and the apparent triumph of their foes. Vardis Fisher shows both sides of the shield, in a tale so stirring that in spite of all its sensational details it remains an impressive epic of courageous endeavor on the part of tens of thousands of people pitted against tremendous odds for more than half a century.

M. W. S.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Nine Chains to the Moon, by R. Buckminster Fuller (Lippincott. $4). An inventor and engineer sums up today's achievements and sets forth his visions of great civic improvements from what is now known.

Sky Roaming Above Two Continents, by Harry A. Franck (Stokes, $3.50). Air tour of the Caribbean, intimately told by one who has tramped thousands of miles in South America.

Flowers and Still-Life, by J. B. Charles (The Studio, $2.50). An anthology of flower paintings, with many reproductions, 16 of which are in full color.

This Was California, assembled by A. Sheldon Pennoyer (Putnam's, $10). A collection of woodcuts and engravings tracing a state's romantic history.

Heroes of the Air, by Chelsea Fraser (Crowell, $2.50). A revised edition, with new material on Howard Hughes' world trip, Corrigan's "wrong-way" flight, the British pick-a-back experiment, and so on.

How to Combat Anti-Semitism in America; A Symposium (New York: Jewish Opinion Pub. Corp.). The six prize-winning essays in the contest conducted by Opinion—A Journal of Life and Letters.

Mexico at the Bar of Public Opinion, by Burt M. McConnell (New York: Mail and Express Pub. Co.). A survey of editorial opinion in newspapers of the western hemisphere.

Winged Highway, by William Stephen Grooch (Longmans, $2.50). A pioneer pilot recounts early days in South America and in the Orient.

Fox in the Cloak, by Harry Lee (Macmillan, $2.50). A fictional history that might be the essential biography of many artists.

Haiti, by Col. D. P. Calixte (New York: Wendell Malliet & Co.). The defense of the former commandant of the Haitian Army.

The Book of Fairs, by Helen Augur (Harcourt, $2.50). The story of fairs from 2000 B. C. to the present.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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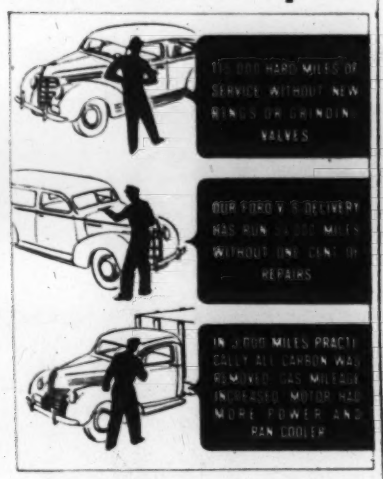
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A Poet Writes About Poetry and His Own Life

Bridging the Years, by Cale Young Rice. New York: Appleton-Century. $3.

THE MOST STIMULATING portions of Cale Young Rice's autobiography, "Bridging the Years," are those in which he traces the history of poetry during the last 40 years and presents his theories about the art.

In the late nineties, when Mr. Rice began writing, poetry in America had sunk into neglect. Not a volume of it, he says, was put out wholly at a publisher's expense and magazines rarely used it except as tailpieces. There were, however, men and women who persisted in carrying the banner of poetry, such as Richard Hovey, William Vaughan Moody, Madison Cawein, Anna Hempstead Branch, and Percy Mackaye. The elders among these were still romanticists. The year 1912 is set as the birth year of the "new" poetry period, because it is the date of the forming of the Poetry Society of America and of the first appearance of the magazine Poetry. These were organized efforts to foster the writing and the reading of poetry.

* * *

With the Poetry Society Mr. Rice was much in sympathy, but Harriet Monroe's magazine Poetry seemed to him at fault in devoting itself to "new" poetry of the starkly realistic, imagist, and so-called "free" type. Out of the bizarre confusion of new techniques came some good poetry and much not good, but at any rate it roused public attention. At present many theories wildly defended in the second decade of this century have been abandoned by their proponents, and the real "makers," for the most part, are on the side of Mr. Rice, who believes that a poet should "write out of any inspiring experience, real or romantic, American or foreign, (and) not out of a narrowly chosen creed."

The words "American and foreign" hint at the author's distrust of the still current emphasis on "autochthonism." "To insist that the American character and scene must (not may or should) be used in our verse is not only to clip poetry's wings and range of flight, but merely to impose on it another kind of propaganda—nationalism." Even Robert Frost's fine work has been limited, in Mr. Rice's opinion, by being too intently native.

* * *

In short, let poets write about anything, in any way, so long as what they write is the result of genuine experience, and endowed with some rare quality of passion or imagination.

The last 60 pages of Mr. Rice's book are occupied with an essay on "Poetry's Genii." It is an attempt to discover what makes some lines of poetry "inexplicably" beautiful. Mr. Rice decides that the magic beauty is in direct ratio to the author's "sense of infinity." By ample quotations, from Job to Robinson Jeffers, he supports this theory.

There is no use in a poet's making a list of the greater and lesser mysteries of the universe and laboriously working them into his poetry, Mr. Rice adds. That won't do. What the poet needs is not a "catalogue of infinities" but "a deep and unfailing sense of them."

March of Time

JEAN SIBELIUS

Almost incidental to his discussion of poetry is the story of his life. Poetry has been the most exciting thing in it. He and his wife, Alice Hegan Rice, author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," have had comfort and literary companionship in their Louisville home and in their extensive travels.

Though there is discernible a disquieting air of being on the defensive and some lack of warmth in Mr. Rice's appraisals, nevertheless brief glimpses of dozens of literary celebrities and pictures of an almost idyllic bookish life make the book enjoyable to the ordinary reader as well as provocative to the poetry lover. Poetry could be as popular as music, the author believes, if a Poetry Institute or Conservatory could be established to train its graduates in the interpretation and reading of poetry. W. K. R.

Sibelius and Seven Symphonies

Jean Sibelius, a Short Story of a Long Friendship, by Rosa Newmarch. Boston: C. C. Birchard Co. $1.75.

SIBELIUS is regarded generally as the greatest living symphonist, by many as the greatest living composer, and by some—particularly Cecil Gray—as the greatest composer since Beethoven. It is natural that there should be a considerable literature about this remote figure who seldom leaves his forest home in Finland. Mrs. Newmarch, who has known the composer since 1905, contributes in this volume some personal reminiscences and an analysis of the seven symphonies.

Whenever Sibelius is mentioned in musical circles, someone asks, "When is the Eighth Symphony to appear?" That work has been awaited for a dozen years or more, and with some impatience in recent years. As long ago as 1932 it was reported that an eighth symphony was in hand and would be ready for production in the following winter. It did not appear, and it has not yet appeared. Various reasons have been advanced for the delay, the most plausible of which is that the composer has been unable to complete it to his own satisfaction.

Mrs. Newmarch, as an old friend, handles this problem with delicacy. "There is no reason, indeed," she writes, "why, like Beethoven, Sibelius should not give nine symphonies to the world; but we may be sure that if he had the least suspicion that inspiration or workmanship might fail him, he would *not* make the attempt." She finds the composer "appearing only to be irrevocably certain of himself when he came to the seventh" of his symphonies, and therefore concludes that "whether an Eighth Symphony ever comes to light or no, I think we may accept No. 7 as the culminating point in his career up to the present."

Whereupon Mrs. Newmarch goes on to her analysis of the seven symphonies, which should prove helpful to the student of Sibelius. However, she makes one statement that is not clear. "Sir Henry Wood," she says, "was the first to give the entire series of symphonies at the Promenade Concerts in 1937." If this means that so far as the London "Proms" are concerned, this was the first time the seven symphonies had been heard there as a series, the statement is no doubt correct. But if it means, as it seems to mean, that this was the first time the series had been performed anywhere, it is incorrect. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra played all seven of the symphonies in the season of 1932-33. Dr. Koussevitzky, who is one of the most loyal and enthusiastic of Sibelius admirers, had intended to complete the cycle with the Eighth Symphony; but that, as we have seen, he was unable to do then and has not yet been able to do. L. A. S.

How California Grew

California, a Concise History, 1542-1939, by Hartley Everett Jackson. San Francisco: Privately printed.

DESIGNED for the visitor who wants quickly to get some kind of historical background for what he sees in the Golden State, and also for use in schools, this attractive little book of 77 pages fills a definite need.

Histories of California are for the most part voluminous, like Bancroft's, or highly specialized in that they deal only with restricted periods or with the experiences of individuals. There are multitudinous diaries, and books about the Missions, or the Spanish grants, or the Gold Rush, but few, if any, volumes that could, like this one, be described as concise histories.

Until now, the public schools have had no text in the subject, which is taught usually in the sixth or seventh grade. This little book, with its attractive illustrations, should meet the young student's need.

The author, a book designer by profession, as well as an educator, has given the volume an attractive format. This first edition is made up to appeal to the many visitors to this year's Golden Gate International Exposition; the pages are loosely held in a neat ring binder, and the boards are covered with a thin veneer of real redwood—appropriate souvenir of a visit to California.

San Francisco has long been noted as a center of fine printing. Apart from its subject matter, this book is a worthy specimen of the craft, written and designed by one of the State's leading authorities on type and its uses.

REX MILLER

Oxford is the American publisher of "Lost Liberty?" by Joan and Jonathan Griffith, which was reviewed in this place on July 29 from the English edition (Chatto).

To the Modern Library Giants has now been added "A New Anthology of Modern Poetry," edited and with an introduction by Selden Rodman.

John Steinbeck's "In Dubious Battle" is the latest addition to the Modern Library.

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. . Juries

(Continued from Page 6)

sion holds that abolition of special juries would remove the one method obtaining "to get jurors of the right caliber and intelligence fitted to deal with difficult cases," in the common knowledge that citizens of consequence and responsibility often are "the most eager to escape jury service and have found little trouble in doing so." This latter refers to what many see as a serious obstacle to the maintenance of a high-class jury system—the practice of local officials of exempting qualified jurors whose presence is vital to justice and well-founded verdicts.

* * *

Five New York City General Sessions judges unqualifiedly recommend that, "unless, and until, some method is found to raise the standard of ordinary jury panels in New York City, special juries will continue to be a vital necessity."

Samuel Leibowitz, criminal court lawyer of national experience with the special jury system, argues with its opponents that Mr. Dewey and the district attorneys in the other counties involved have "card indexes in their offices which list the names and past performances of their trained horses on these panels."

Blue-ribboners are selected, he charges, "because they look bitter, sour, hard-boiled, and like rope-pullers," and, of a special jury list of 200, he asserts, "you could go through it with a fine-toothed comb and not find a man on it from the ordinary strata of life," saying that he never heard of a Negro, Italian, or Puerto Rican blue-ribboner, and that a jury commissioner explained there was only a scattering of Jews, because they were "soft-hearted."

Also with the opposition is the American Labor Party, which sees in special juries "the anomaly of class justice in a democratic society," and "the root of the evil" the wish of district attorneys to obtain a good record of convictions.

"If convictions are desired," it holds, "the star chamber, the dictatorial firing squad, secret police and all the numerous manifestations of political tyranny are definitely superior to the blue ribbon jury."

The issue has had undue focusing and enjoyed a greater degree of public attention perhaps out of the unfortunate fact that crime, organized and unorganized, is such a pressing problem in the great center involved.

* * *

Even the most ardent supporters of the system agree that eventually it must be abolished. However, they hold the time is not yet when it can be assured that every jury is of uniformly high caliber and capable of giving a fair trial in all cases.

Meanwhile, the Dewey racket-smashing record, which has advanced this prosecutor from special district attorney to this office itself, which last year nearly won him the New York Governorship and which now has brought him among high prospects for the 1940 Republican presidential nomination, remains the dramatic answer which two Legislatures have found it impossible to vote down.

H. Armstrong Roberts

IN THE FRENCH PYRENEES, NEAR GAVARINE

. . Neutrality

(Continued from Page 2)

earnestly hope that the Congress will lend the fullest measure of its co-operation in the endeavor to place this country in a position of the greatest security possible should war break out. In the tragic event that peace efforts fail and that a major war occurs, there will be a general agreement within the United States that every effort must be exerted to keep this country from being drawn therein."

It is on this basis that the President and the Secretary of State ask for a repeal of the arms embargo. Of course it is harder to carry out the repeal, internationally speaking, than it would have been before war broke out. It is less neutral to change the rules after the game has started, but if the rules are themselves producing a grievous inequity and threatening trouble, that is no reason why they should not be changed. Politically, it may be easier to change the rules now. That just goes to show how illogical party politics, factional politics, can be. It reveals again the difficulties of legislating foreign policy, the advisability of following the Constitution and leaving the conduct of foreign affairs to the Executive, with prompt and diligent check by Congress. In this instance, Congress was not checking the Executive, but going out ahead to bind policy rigidly in circumstances that were unforeseeable.

Basically, of course, the whole concept of neutrality is a fiction. The "rights" of neutrals are relatively new in international law, while the "rights" of belligerents have been long established. The puzzled old Bismarck once remarked: "Neutralität: was ist das für ein Ding?" Well he might ask. But his successors in the Wilhelmstrasse have found it sometimes a toad with a jewel in its head. Will that jewel now turn to dust?

Over the Editor's Desk

BEHIND Nate R. White's account of the Plant to Prosper Movement in the American South, and other signs of the better day for tenant farmers and sharecroppers, lies his own 20 years of experience as a dweller in rural Kentucky. Mr. White made a two-months' zigzag tour of 11 Southern states in preparation for his series, "The South Breaks Its Shackles," printed in The Christian Science Monitor last February. Altogether he traveled 4,400 miles.

Erwin D. Canham, in the course of his Washington coverage for the Monitor, has had unusual opportunities to obtain first-hand authoritative viewpoints on the pressing question, "How may the United States pursue a neutral course during the European War?"

Roland H. Sharp, Monitor staff correspondent, brings to his study of the Panama Conference a background of two previous South and Central America assignments.

Sydney Hayward's article on "College Under Your Own Power," in the magazine section of July 22, attracted such favorable attention that we asked him to give a few hints to youngsters who are entering college this autumn. Mr. Hayward's first night at his college as a freshman was one of mixed delights. Upon arriving late the janitor of his residence hall mumbled something about his room key being missing, and that the student would have to enter by way of a ladder to be obtained from the cellar. However, . the janitor relented in the face of the newcomer's gloom and handed over the key with the remark: "Son, I can't go through with it. You freshmen are getting too gullible."

TOM SWOPE

Tom Swope, sports editor of the Cincinnati Post, has two ambitions—to see the Reds win another pennant on the strength of the fine record he discusses in this issue, and to break 90 on a championship golf course. He started as copy boy on the Dayton Press, edited the Camp Sherman News during the World War, got his major league start on the Cleveland Press, and moved to the Cincinnati Post in 1915. The illustration for Mr. Swope's article is by Harold Russell, cartoonist of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Wyona Dashwood, of the Monitor's New York news staff, writes of Blue Ribbon juries from frequent attention at special trials.

What women are doing in aviation, as told by Peggy Scott in this issue, will prove astonishing to many readers, we venture to predict. Of special interest is her pen portrait of Nancy Bird, top flight example of women air pilots.

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Hee-Hawing Jenny Is Queen For a Day

EVERY DOG HAS HIS DAY, runs the old saying, and so, it may be amended, has the Missouri mule.

For weeks past, Excelsior Springs, western Missouri center of mule rearing, and its surrounding countryside have been getting ready for what they have elected to call a "mulesta," on Sept. 21.

That day from sunup on was set aside for homage and honor to the mule, including a parade with an estimated $100,000 worth of this long-eared, hard-pulling, hoarse-voiced, sometimes perverse, but generally patient and agreeable, hee-hawing beast of burden—and of Democratic Party symbolism.

Mules may have "no pride of ancestry, and no hope of posterity," as has so long been said of them. Just the same, they are always in demand, and not long ago a good pair was bringing all the way from $400 to $500 on the Kansas City market.

Tighter economic conditions which have sent many a tractor farmer back to draft animals for his field and barn lot work has meant prosperity for the mule—or at least prosperity for those who have raised the tough-skinned hybrids in recent years.

Prof. E. A. Trowbridge, head of the animal husbandry department of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture at Columbia, puts it this way: "Mule breeding fell off during the boom years, when farmers abandoned their work stock for machinery. When the depression hit they turned back to horses and mules. The result is that there are not now enough to meet demand."

Meantime, the mule, especially the genuine Missouri variety, has won a new fame as a worthy subject for the artist's brush. Thomas Hart Benton, nationally known Missouri leader of the native American art school, along with Grant Wood and John Steuart Curry, has used the mule repeatedly in his paintings and lithographs. A fine specimen of mule flesh appears in Benton's much-discussed State Capitol murals at Jefferson City. Joseph Paul Vorst, St. Louis artist, has no fewer than four mules, ears erect, in his new mural of fodder gathering for the post office at Vandalia, Mo., also in the mule-and-corn country.

The Missouri mule has been described as "a scientific product of Missouri's climate and environment." One singer of the mule and his attributes grew eloquent as he counted over the climatic testings the mule goes through. The Missouri mule, he said, "is sun-dried in our droughts to make him insensible to thirst. He is baked in 114 degrees of temperature to make him immune to heat or sunstroke. He is waterlogged in rains that make inland seas of our rivers, so that he will be impervious to equatorial monsoons. Being accustomed to rattlesnake bites, the stings of mosquitoes do not worry him. The quagmires and quicksands of the Missouri River train him to adapt himself to drag an artillery piece through a mudhole. Cannon fire and powder smoke are part of his genealogy."

* * *

Excelsior Springs' mulesta may add something to celebrations in honor of the mule, but it isn't the first salute to the mule by any means. A half dozen years ago H. O. Bishop, Virginia historian, then engaged in gathering material for a chronicle of pioneer days in Virginia and Kentucky, proposed a movement for a lasting memorial to the mule. Mr. Bishop said the mule had never had his due for his important contribution to the settlement and development of the Middle South in frontier days.

This delver into the mule's past reported that the first American mule was bred on George Washington's farm at Mount Vernon after the Revolution. According to Mr. Bishop's researches, Washington conceived the idea that the mule would meet the problem of a satisfactory beast of burden under hot sun. This account has it that Washington sent to Spain for a jack and jennet, only to find that it was against the law to export these animals. When the King of Spain learned the identity of the importer, he graciously sent a span as a royal gift to the distinguished American. Meanwhile, Lafayette heard of Washington's desire and made arrangements for French friends to ship a jack and jennet to Mount Vernon.

Other accounts have the mule coming over in the crowded caravels of the Spaniards for work in the mines of Mexico and to carry packs through the mountains. Later mules went down the historic Santa Fe trail. Travelers found them in use among Apache Indians, bought them, and returned them to Missouri, 100 years ago experiencing an influx of horse breeding and rearing Kentuckians. About 1920 Missouri began to ship them back to Spain, and a generation or two of college boys earned their passage to the Mediterranean and back as valets on mule boats. This mule trade to Spain continued until exchange rates made it impractical.

* * *

Just two years ago this summer Mussolini put a mule on a pedestal in Rome in appreciation of the mule's exceptional services in the Ethiopian campaign. Il Duce's soldiers found the African fastness a tangle of swamps, dizzy heights and poisonous insects, through which only the mule could come unscathed.

In the United States mules have been put to many uses. Rugged, deep-bodied, short-legged, compactly-built animals are usually placed in mines to haul cars of ore or coal to the hoisting shafts. Cotton mules, worked in the cotton fields, are lighter boned and not so compactly built. A larger type is used on the sugar farms of Georgia, Louisiana and other states of the South. Still larger types are the general farm mule and draft mule, the latter having played a prominent part in building the railroads.

From ancient times there have been army mules, and the army mule is still a factor in the military equipment of the world. Mules soldiered through the Mexican and Civil Wars and played a most important role in the World War. Still another type is the pack and riding mule. A familiar lot in this category is to be found at the Grand Canyon, where visitors may go from the rim down to the floor of the canyon and back on the strong, safe back of a sure-footed mule. There is no record of an accident to the rider of one of these canyon mules.

Here in Missouri contests frequently spring up among mule rearers. Not long ago there was an open competition to see which mule had the greatest ear spread. The Sheriff of Jackson County started it by calling attention to a mule named Double Elastic, with a 32-inch ear spread. This record did not stand for long. A mule at the State Fair at Sedalia, one Miss Norbourne by name, measured 34 inches from tip to tip, and no stretching.

This led to story telling about mules and their ears. One Ozarkian related that on his father's farm "there was a mule with ears so long that we had to sling 'em over his back and tie 'em together to keep 'em from draggin' to the ground. We never used reins on him; just steered him by his ears."

* * *

Missouri received a jolt recently in connection with its mules. A movie company from Hollywood came to these parts to film a picture called "I'm From Missouri." They searched around some little while for a glamour mule and then announced they had found it in—of all places—Kansas! Missouri protested vigorously, and there is little likelihood that mistake will ever be made again.

Will 1940 be a good mule year? That may depend on whether you ask about the Missouri mule or the quick-heeled symbol of the party of Jefferson and Jackson and F. D. R. It is certain to be a good year for the Missouri mule. He doesn't have any other kind. He goes on eating and working and listening with his elongated ear phones—except when his admirers get him out, doll him up and make him march in parades, as he must do for the "mulesta" at Excelsior Springs.

Wide World Photo

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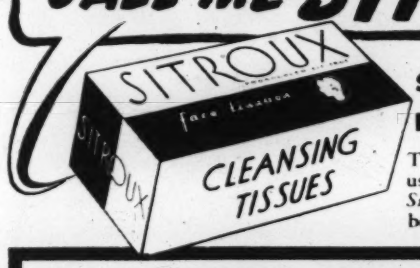

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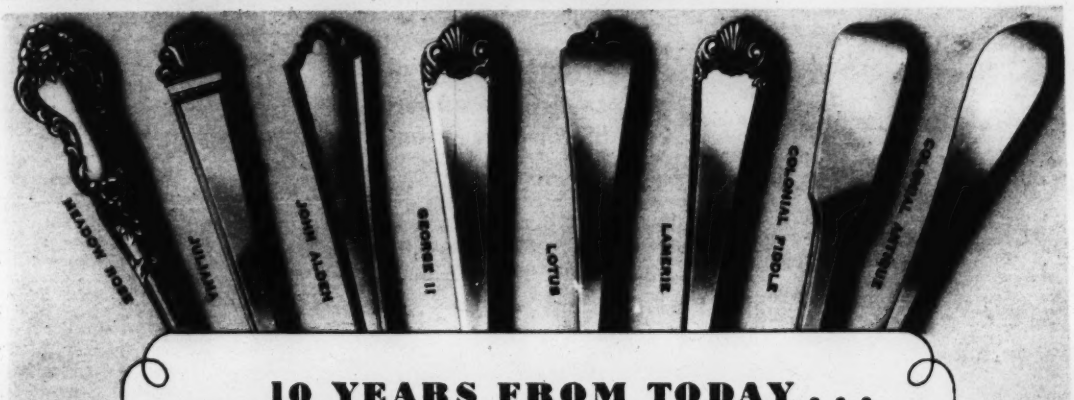

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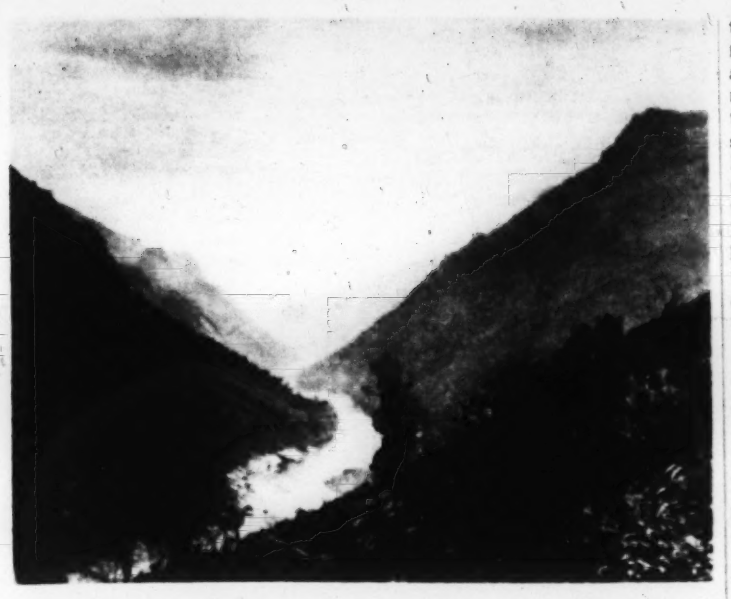

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UPPER REACHES OF THE IRRAWADDY RIVER
The Hills on the Right Are the Beginning of the Irrawaddy-Salween Divide Which Forms the North-East Boundary Between Burma and China

Burma Opens Its Borders

A BY-PRODUCT of the present struggle in China is the greatly increased activity in all Burma's means of transport—sea and river steamers, railways, automobiles, and mules. New roads have been built. New railways are being or are to be laid. A huge fleet of motor trucks has been established. But there is still another means of communication—the air.

On Jan. 25, 1939, the Chinese Government concluded an agreement for a through air-mail and passenger service between China and Europe via Kunming, Burma, and Hong Kong. This agreement is with the Chinese National Aviation Corporation (a Sino-American concern) and Britain's Imperial Airways.

The question of a railroad between Burma and China was being discussed back at the beginning of the present century. The project was abandoned because there was insufficient commercial inducement to justify the initial expenditure. Today, however, this railway is under construction.

* * *

Since Japan has established a strangle hold on China's ports, other routes into the interior have been opened up. There are three routes by which China can still gain access to the world's markets—the long route through Mongolia, the French Indo-China route via the 800-mile Hanoi-Yunnan-u (Kunming) Railway, and the Burma road. The two last are the most important to China, and of the two the Burma route is the least vulnerable to Japanese raids.

There have always been slow-moving mule caravans wending their way over the narrow mountain passes between China and Burma. These caravans could only move during the dry weather, from September to March, and in former days they were never in a hurry. But to present-day China speed has become an important factor. Material that cannot now be obtained through its sea ports must be brought into the country overland. Since the Hanoi-Kunming Railway was not adequate to deal with this tremendous increase in traffic, steps have been taken to improve communications between China and Burma.

The first step was completion of a motor road from Kunming to the Burmese frontier northeast of Lashio, where it joined the Burma road. This road crosses two rivers, the Mekong and the Salween, and must therefore climb the high hills which form the divides between these rivers. As the rainfall in this area is heavy, the roughly-made road becomes impassable at times during the rainy season—it was closed for 10 consecutive days during July and August.

Goods destined for China via Burma must come by sea to Burma, preferably to Rangoon. Some are then transshipped by river steamer to Bhamo, a voyage that takes 11 days. A motor road connects Bhamo with the new China road across the recently-constructed Schweli Bridge, and the journey to Kunming by truck convoy takes another five days. Goods sent forward from Rangoon by rail, however, should reach Lashio in 36 hours, while the truck journey onward to Kunming takes about as long as that from Bhamo.

Extension of the railway line from Lashio to the Chinese frontier (now under construction) will mean a considerable saving of time. Continuation of such a railway into China, possibly to Kunming, would ensure an all-year-round means of transport.

* * *

It might be thought that the opening up of communications with China, with the resultant increase of trade between the two countries, would be hailed with delight by the Burmans. Some Burmese leaders, however, see another side to the question. They look upon the new means of communication with apprehension. They visualize hordes of Chinese entering their country through this "easy way." In the past the tortuous hilly paths have been used only by traders.

This is certainly a point which cannot be overlooked by the Government of Burma, and in this connection it must be remembered that, politically speaking, Burma and the frontier tracts are two separate administrations. Under the Government of Burma Act, all frontier areas are reserved areas, and the Burma Legislature has nothing to do with their administration. In view of the growing strategic importance of the Sino-Burmese frontier, together with its increase in trade as an offshoot of that which may diminish in Hong Kong and Shanghai, it seems likely that the British administrators of Burma's frontiers will keep a watchful eye on those who enter through the new routes.

* * *

There seems little doubt, however, that some of the Burmese opposition to the new communications with China is the result of Japanese propaganda in Rangoon. During an interview reported in the Rangoon Burmese press, the late Japanese consul in Rangoon was reported to have said that the road would be raided by bombers if goods for China were carried over it, and that some of the bombs might fall on the wrong side of the frontier, but that the Japanese Government never paid compensation.

When asked for an explanation, the late consul did not deny the report, but simply said that it was not meant for publication. He has since been transferred.

Although trade communications with China are assured, there is as yet no railway link with India. The possibilities of such a link were discussed during the World War, but the idea was rejected. It is thought possible, however, that reconsideration of this railway may be another by-product of the conflict in China.

D. M. F.

. . Freshman

(Continued from Page 4)

be scarce. But you'll find a great fund of knowledge gathered under that "libe" roof. What interests you there can be yours. And there you're most likely to run into others interested in the same pursuits. The same goes for museums and laboratories. Your money is helping to make them possible—so get the maximum return on your contribution.

But this brings up one of those puzzling contradictions of higher education. However important the academic side may be, remember it isn't all-important. Don't let studies be the excuse for neglecting your fellows. Make friends. It's a fine way to learn informally. It's another good investment. Some of the young people you live with will be the leaders of the future. They won't all be presidents and general managers, society leaders, and fashion-setters. But some of them will.

But whatever you do—don't overdo it. Collegiate jargon is expressive. You may find yourself typed or referred to as an "apple polisher" or a "campus politician." These appellations are not indications of success in college.

This primer could go on and on. There is a lot more you ought to know—how to be at home with your fellows, but not submerged in them to the point where you lose individuality by conforming too closely—how to attain balance between activity academics, between [illegible] and sophistication—how notes that will snare ideas of a lecture without copy verbatim the profes into the bargain—how your own actions to your vantage—how to tell you to a dean—perhaps eve explain all those Satu sences during football s

These and a hundr things an analysis of you freshmanic problems sh plain. But such an ana probably never be compi were, you would be amon to read it. Anyhow, learn more quickly and m ingly on their own hook. a great teacher of such to the three out of five wh

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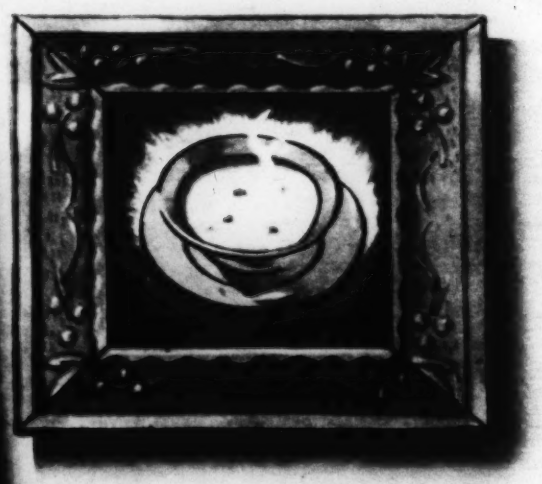

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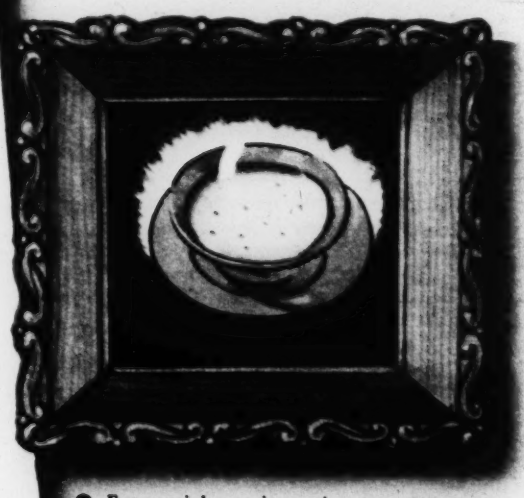

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